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Friday, February 14, 1964
Magha 25, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 14, 1964/Magha 25, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gold Rocks in Assam

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*91. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Swell:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rocks containing gold have been discovered near Mawphlong in Assam;

(b) whether Government have deployed some technicians to exploit these deposits; and

(c) if so, the outcome of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. Such an occurrence has been reported by the Assam Directorate of Geology and Mining.

(b) and (c). The State Government propose to undertake preliminary prospecting of the area in due course.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What is the expected area of the gold deposits and the percentage of gold in those deposits?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is about five miles west of Mawphlong.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the hon. Minister be able to say how much worth of gold is expected to be found there?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): More detailed work will have to be done. A rough estimate has been made. The gold value is now estimated to be 1.2 penny weight per ton.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member who has initiated the question get some royalty over it *(Interruption)*?

Shri Swell: Mawphlong is only 14 miles away from my house and the administration of the land in Khasi and Jaintia Hills vests with the District Council there. May I know whether the State Government or the Government of India have consulted the authorities of the District Council or they will consult them before they go into full investigation in this area?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the usual procedures required under the law will be followed in this case also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो राक्स हैं वह किस काइन्ड के हैं । शिलांग सिरीज के हैं या किसी और सिरीज के हैं, और इसके लिए किसी फारेन कोलैबोरेशन से बातचीत की गई ।

Shri P. C. Sethi: The rocks are of the Calc-chist and Shillong Series and as far as foreign collaboration is concerned I have no information.

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from human gold there is a new discovery of gold deposit in Assam. May I know whether Government propose to conduct any geological survey in this area so that there will be more discoveries made?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Wherever there is any possibility we do the prospecting work, and I am glad that Assam is striking gold.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether these rocks are also underground or whether they are only on the upper surface?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The rocks are above the ground.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I suggest that Questions Nos. 105 and 116 may also be taken along with this. They are not only alike but they are almost the same.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not prepared to answer them together. Question No. 92 may be answered.

Manufacture of Cars

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*92. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Krishanpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reorganise Automobile Industry for better economy in the manufacture of cars?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): Expansion of capacity for the production of trucks and jeeps has been sanctioned and these are making progress. In the case of passenger cars, it has not been possible to sanction expansion of capacity so far due to foreign exchange and other difficulties. The question of increasing production so as to meet increasing requirements in the best possible way is engaging the attention of Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what progress has been made by each concern and the ancillaries regarding the indigenous production of all the parts so that there is no question of foreign exchange and we may get over the difficulty? Is it not a fact that the progress has been very slow and those concerns which are the worst get the best out of it through blackmarket?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Hindustan Ambassador has so far reached 76.91 per cent. Fiat 64.1 per cent, Standard Herald 60.1 per cent and we have given enough foreign exchange to build up 90 per cent. indigenous production of the various components. The programme has been fixed that it should be completed by the end of 1964, and I am hoping that they would be able to stick to this target.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a general public feeling that the project for a small car in the public sector was sabotaged by vested interests? May I know if he has any sympathy for this project in the public sector and whether the hon. Prime Minister's statement made recently has any relevance?

Shri Kapur Singh: That is Question No. 105.

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to the hon. Prime Minister's statement, there is a separate question. With regard to sabotage, I am not aware of any sabotage. The question was considered in full in all its details by the Cabinet and we took a decision. There is no question of sabotage even though this decision might have been welcomed by private sector producers of cars because scarcity conditions continue to prevail; but, as I have stated already, we are considering steps to see as to how to step up production, particularly, of small cars.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a feeling that the cost of production of the car and its sale price vary so much that the consumers are not in a position to know as to what is the actual cost of production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The cost of production and the tax payable at various stages are taken into account and the sale price is fixed on that basis.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I would like to know if Government received any offer from Messrs Renault and Company of France for the manufacture of small cars and if it was turned down because Government wanted to favour some particular business house.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member's allegation that that project was given up in favour of somebody else has absolutely no basis whatsoever. As hon. Members are aware, the production of a small car in collaboration with Messrs Renault of France was considered but due to considerations of priority that project was given up.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there were other difficulties over and above that of foreign exchange for the manufacture of small cheap cars; if so, what were they?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Political difficulties.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Foreign exchange is the main difficulty; others are technical difficulties, but they could be overcome.

Shri Tyagi: How is it that the prices of cars are rising with the increase in the percentage of indigenous components?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the cost of production is concerned, for the last two or three years no substantial increase has been given and it is only with reference to certain indigenous components which cost more than what the imported components would cost that it has been considered, but even in respect of that we have not given any increase in price. Therefore the main increase has been because of the various duties which have been levied.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in order to bring down the prices of cars and to manufacture cars to meet the demands of the market it will not be necessary to nationalise the automobile industry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not prepared to say whether nationalisation is necessary or not. That is a matter which will have to be considered separately. What is important is to produce at a level of at least 100,000 cars; then alone it would be possible to bring down prices. When you bring down the prices, there would be more demand. Therefore it is a question of organising production at that level. That is engaging the attention of Government now.

Shri Ranga: In view of these complaints that are cropping up from time to time that one particular concern is favoured in preference to another in regard to their offers for manufacturing these cars as well as spare parts, have Government decided to see that all such questions are decided either by the Cabinet Minister himself or by some sub-committee of the Cabinet?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; these questions are considered by the Minister and the Minister consults his colleagues also wherever it is necessary. Therefore there is no question of favouring anybody. These are all vague charges which have been made.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is not a fact that the demand for cars has increased too much as compared to the production of cars in the country; and if so, by what time the demand will be met fully?

Shri C. Sabramaniam: It is true that there is greater demand than the production we have. I have already stated in the main answer that we are considering steps to have greater production.

Mr. Speaker: There is a various circle. We say the price cannot be reduced because there is not so much demand and we say the demand cannot be met because there is not so much production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I never said there is no demand. The production it at the lower level and the price is at the higher level. We cannot have increased production because there is no foreign exchange available.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the licensed capacity of the present manufacturers and whether it is being fully utilised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. The licensed capacity is about 20,200 but the production during 1963 was only 15,711. That was because of want of foreign exchange.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I simply ask whether there is any chance of people's car being produced here in the near future?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what would be the people's car, but the Government. . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: Small cheap car.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Government is considering the production of a larger number of small cars at the level of 50,000 or 100,000 which would meet the entire demand of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warior.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister says, "I do not know what is the people's car." It was given on the floor of the House—a car which will be produced in the public sector for Rs. 5000. The answer should be to that.

Shri Warior: May I know which portion of the cost is higher, the tax portion or the cost of production portion?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The cost of production is more than the tax.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In this House it has been stated that there was a proposal about the people's car and there was also a committee appointed. Now the reply of the hon. Minister washes off the whole thing. The Government does not know about it. We want to know about that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We are all waiting for the pepole's car.

Mr. Speaker: There are so many buyers. The Minister should take some steps to produce the people's car. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: May I sit down, Sir? I thought you were giving the chance to the hon. Lady Member . . .

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: May I put a question. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now I am sorry. Shri R. Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it the price of chivalry?

Mr. Speaker: If it is chivalry, then the hon. gentleman should be content with that.

Shri Nath Pai: You did not call her. When you called me and when I got up, three other Members took the floor. So I said, "May I sit down"?......

Mr. Speaker: I had called the hon. Member.

Shri Nath Pai: If you look at the proceedings, three Members have made remarks in between. That is why I could not. . .

Mr. Speaker: Would he be addressing me or would he be looking to those Members? I have already observed that when I call a Member, there is an invisible line of communication created at that moment between the Member and myself. At that moment, he should just continue to have that communication and not be interrupted. Next Question. Shri Warior.

Second Foundry Forge Plant

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*93. Shri Warior:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Daji:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri N. R. Laskar
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a second foundry forge plant in the country;

(b) if so, the site selected;

(c) the proposed capital investment in the new projcet; and

(d) whether any foreign help has been accepted in the establishment of the foundry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). The matter is still under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has already decided upon the site of the project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir. No decision has been aken about the site of the project.

Shri Warior: May I know whether this will be to supplement the plant which we are already establishing at Ranchi or will this be a separate one for some special purpose?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will be a separate Foundry Forge Plant for the purpose of meeting the requirements of heavy electrical industry mainly.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Still, we are importing a large quantity of iron and steel from outside, which involves a huge amount of foreign exchange. May I know how far this project will be able to cut down those imports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with regard to foundary and forging. The hon. Member is making a general reference to iron and steel imports.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know by what time this scheme is likely to be finalised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The broad details have now been fixed. A detailed project report will have to be produced and collaboration obtained

I am hoping that by the end of this year we may be able to finalise this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any firm has been entrusted with the work of the detailed project report, and if so, which firm?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think the NIDC will prepare the project report.

टायर और ट्यूब

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*९४. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद:
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टायर और ट्यूबों की आन्तरिक जरूरतों में कमी कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

[(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब कोई साइकिल का ट्यब या टायर खरीदने जाता है तो दुकानदार कहता है कि इसमें कटौती कर दी गयी है और टायर और ट्यब नहीं मिलता है । चूंकि साइकिल कामन मैन की सवारी है, क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में दुकानदारों को कोई हिदायत देगी कि वे टायर और ट्यब जनता को ठीक प्रकार बेचा करें ?

श्री कानूनगो : साइकिल का टायर और ट्यब तो काफी तादाद में मिल रहा है । लेकिन लोग एक खास मेकर का मांगते हैं जोकि हर समय नहीं मिल सकता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसे और सब चीजों के बारे में यह तै किया गया है कि उन की कीमत की सूची दुकान के बाहर टांगी जाये क्या इसी तरह साइकिलों के दुकानदारों को ट्यूब और टायर की मूल्य सूची लटकाने की हिदायत देने का इन्तिजाम किया गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ऐसा इन्तिजाम तो नहीं किया गया है लेकिन टायर और ट्यब काफी तादाद में मिल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि कीमतों की सूची टांगी जाये । यह उनका सजेशन है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that there has been no cut in the internal requirements, as the hon. Minister has said may I know whether Government are aware that the prices of all makes of tyres and tubes have risen and not merely of just one make as was stated by the hon. Minister, and if so, the reasons for such increase?

Shri Kanungo: My information is that the supply of tyres and tubes is in plenty, but there is demand for certain makes where sometimes a premium has been asked for.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know to what extent the internal requirements are going to be cut, and to what extent the export of tyres and tubes will be made and to which country?

Shri Kanungo: There is no idea of cutting down the internal demand.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो ट्यूब और टायर देश में लगते हैं उन में से कितने यहां पैदा होते हैं और कितने बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : बाहर से नहीं मंगाए जाते, अभी तो सारे ट्यूब और टायर यहीं बनते हैं ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether any new licences are to be issued to

new concerns for the manufacture of tyres and tubes?

Shri Kanungo: No, it is not under contemplation now.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि ट्रैक्टरों के और दूसरे ट्यूब और टायर बाजार में बहुत कम मिल रहे हैं और उनकी कीमत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो इस का जवाब दे चुके ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : चीज मिलती नहीं है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि मिल रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप को न मिले तो मिनिस्टर साहब के पास चले जाएं ।

Steel Plants

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*95. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri T. Subramanyam:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions No. 297 on the 29th November, 1963 and No. 426 on the 6th December, 1963 respectively and state the latest position regarding setting up of Steel Plants at Goa-Hospet and Bailadila-Vishakhapatnam regions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): The feasibility report on the setting up of a steel plant in the Goa-Hospet region has just been received and is under examination. The report on the Bailadila-Vishakhapatnam region has not so far been received. It is expected shortly.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन स्टील प्लांट्स की कैपेसिटी कितनी होगी और कब तक काम शुरू हो जायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : स्टील प्लांट्स की कैपेसिटी अभी तै नहीं की गई है, लेकिन एक मिलियन टन से ऊपर के ही होंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किस विदेशी कनसर्न से बातचीत की गयी है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : वह सवाल अभी पैदा नहीं होता ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Minister just now stated that the project report regarding the Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam region has not yet been received. May I know whether any specific site has been selected for starting this steel factory in case Government takes a decision to start a factory in that area?

Mr. Speaker: That would be hypothetical.

Shri P. C. Borooah: To what extent are reserves available in these two areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are enough reserves to have big steel projects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What will be the target production of steel in the country after these two plants have also been put into operation, and will it be enough to meet our requirements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The intention is that these two projects should be taken up during the fourth plan period. With the inclusion of these two projects, we would be producing round about 17-18 million tons steel ingots and that would meet all our requirements.

Shri T. Subramanyam: In view of the well-known availability of very

high grade iron ore in abundant quantities in the Hospet-Bellary area of Mysore State and the arrangements made to export iron ore of the order of nearly 5 million tons from this area for which an additional broad-gauge line is being laid from Guntakal to Hospet, are Government considering having a steel plant in this area?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different question altogether.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that Government have already taken a decision to set up these factories in these two areas, and they would be government projects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have asked for a feasibility report with regard to these areas. One report has already been received, that is with regard to the Hospet-Goa region.

Shri Ranga: Is it favourable?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. With regard to the other, the report has not yet been received. But it will be received shortly.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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*[illegible]. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kappen:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that part of the Czechoslovak loan of 50 million lately proposed by them is to be used for Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) the latest position in regard to the setting up of Bokaro Steel Plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There has been no discussion or decision yet about projects to be financed under the new loan from Czechoslovakia.

(b) The Technical Committee set up to examine the detailed project report at Bokaro has finalised its report. Negotiations are on for the appointment of an engineering consultant. A new Company, Bokaro Steel Limited, has been formed to own and operate the plant. Land is being acquired. Enabling works like survery and investigations are under way. The township construction is about to begin.

Shri Warior: Have we already come to an agreement with Czechoslovakia about collaboration and aid in the project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: After the US let us down so far as this Bokaro plant is concerned, are there any countries or group of countries which have made any offer of financial assistance for setting up this plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No specific offer has been made because that stage has not yet arisen. But considerable interest has been shown by various countries.

Shri Hem Barua: Which are those countries?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What different engineering firms are being considered for appointment as consulting engineers for the project?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Dastour & Co. are being considered.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know why there has been delay, in spite of the fact that we were told by the hon. Minister that negotiations were proceeding with this firm, to which he made a reference now? How do the fees of consultation of this firm compare with the fees demanded by the American firm of consultants, whether the ratio is of the order of 1 to 3, that is, the American firm demanding Rs. 38 crores and the Indian firm demanding Rs. 14 crores?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is in the course of negotiation. I would not like to deal with the figures just now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस के लिए वर्क टेंडर्स मंगाने का निश्चय किया है, यदि हां, तो वह कब तक मंगाये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : सितम्बर, अक्तूबर के क़रीब यह टेंडर्स मंगाये जायेंगे ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After our experience in the Durgapur steel plant, where we had both ICC and ISCON, one doing the consultancy work and the other the technical services, is it considered that we would give over the work of consultancy, in both the technical services and engineering side also, to these consultants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a matter under negotiation, and our idea is to have only Indian companies to do this.

Shri Nath Pai: Your idea is that, but somebody is opposing you, and you are very slow.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It had been stated on a previous occasion that efforts would be made to obtain a substantial amount of the machinery and equipment for the proposed plant from our own Heavy Engineering Corporation. I would like to know whether as a result of the reported setback to the Heavy Engineering Corporation plant due to the recent fire, further expenditure on foreign exchange would be involved on account of machinery and equipment for Bokaro.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will be making a statement with regard to the fire incident at Ranchi. I would indicate then what would be the setback there.

Shri K. C. Pant: What are the main features of the technical committee's report?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have broadly approved of the approach made by Dastour & Co., in the detailed project report, but with regard to certain items of machinery, they have said the alternative proposals might be considered, but it is not much.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Keeping in view the difficulties and the several steps enumerated by the Minister, may I know whether any programme has been made and whether they have set before themselves any target date by which they will be able to construct this plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I indicated a target of completion of the first stage of 1·5 million tons by 1967-78. We are still sticking to that target.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know how many offers have been received from the different countries of the world to agree to undertake this work in collaboration with Indians?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I mentioned there has been no specific offer as yet, but interest has been shown by very many countries.

Shri Bade: What are those countries, that is the question.

Mr. Speaker: He put that question, and he has not asked for it.

Shri Bade: To the question of Shri Hem Barua also he said the same thing, and he is keeping the House in the dark about the names of the countries. I am interested in that, and therefore, every time I was trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: So far he has not succeeded. He should persist in his efforts.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ज़ेकोस्लोवाकिया से जो ५ करोड़ का ऋण मिलने का प्रस्ताव है उसमें से कुछ बोखारो प्लांट में प्रयोग किया जायगा, क्या ऐसा सरकार के सामने कोई सुझाव विचाराधीन है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Czechoslovakia also has shown interest in the Bokaro steel plant, and they have suggested that the loan offered by them may be considered for this purpose also. That will also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade might now put his question, but it is not good that he should intervene.

Shri Bade: I am sorry, but he gave the same reply again. My question is: will the Minister please give the names of those countries whivh have shown interest in this project? If he has any special interest in not giving them, he may not give.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Groups of countries have shown some interest—for instance, European coutnries, including France, Germany and Belginm, that is one group. Japan has shown interest. USA has shown interest, Czechoslovakia has shown interest, and other countries also.

Shri Bade: Is Russia among the other countries? What are the other countries?

Mr. Speaker: He gave the Minister the option to answer or not to answer, and now when he has answered half of it, again he stands up and puts the question.

Trade Agreement with Nepal

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*97. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchandra Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are on for a long term trade agreement with Nepal; and

(b) if so, the stage of such negotiations?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). I am going to Nepal on 18th instant. I will be happy to say something on my return.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या सरकार इस बात का ख़याल रक्खेगी कि नैपाल और भारत की सीमा का कोई प्राकृतिक बंटवारा न होने की वजह से जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर तस्कर व्यापार हुआ करता है और जो पाकिस्तान या चीन से नैपाल को भारत हो कर सामान मंगाने की बात है उस से जो उत्पन्न होने वाली ब्लैक मार्केटिंग या तस्कर व्यापार कहिये, या काला बाज़ार कहिये, उस पर नज़र रख

कर क्या सरकार नैपाल के साथ कोई व्यापार समझौता करेगी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को जा लेने दीजिये जब वापिस आयें तो पूछ लीजियेगा कि उन्होंने क्या किया है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मेरे सवाल को समझा जाय । मैं ने यह जानना चाहा है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सवाल समझ गया । मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी सुन लिया है और वह इस बात का ध्यान रक्खेंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua: After the hon. Minister made a statement on the floor of the House that longterm trade agreement with Nepal has been proposed, may I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to a statement made by the Nepalese Minister to the effect that no such long-term trade agreement was ever proposed and if so, what is the correct position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The statement was not from the Nepalese Minister; it was an extract from a press report wrongly directed.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी काठमंडू जा रहे हैं । क्या वह इस बात का ख़याल रखेंगे कि जो सामान विदेशों से हिन्दुस्तान को हो कर नेपाल में जाता है या उन के यहां से आता है, या तो उन दोनों पर एक सा टैक्स लगाया जाये और या दोनों को टैक्स-फ्री रखा जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Have the tariff discrepancies that acted against Indian trade with Nepal recently pointed by that Government since been removed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The difficulties were more administrative in character. Two delegations sat for a number of days and I was told by the leader of the Nepalese delegation that they were highly satisfied with the results of the talks.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल से व्यापार की जो बातचीत चल रही है, उस में किन किन चीज़ों का व्यापार करने पर विचार हो रहा है ? क्या भारत सरकार नेपाल सरकार से गांजा भी मंगायेगी या नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने स्थिति साफ़ कर दी है । नेपाल के साथ हमारे इतने अच्छे रिश्ते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी ट्रेड और इकानोमिक को-आपरेशन और भी बढ़े ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the amount of our trade with Nepal and is it only for primary products or for processed and manufactured goods also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Principally our trade is in manufactured goods and I would like to give figures on my return.

Setting up of Industries in Nepal

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*98. **Shri Yogendra Jha:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased state:

(a) whether a ten-member industrial study team from Nepal discussed with the Government of India about collaboration by Indian industrialists

for setting up new industrial enterprises in Nepal;

(b) whether they have also asked for technical experts; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to that proposal?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Under the Indian Aid Mission programme of assistance to Nepal an Industrial study team consisting of ten members sponsored by the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation visited India during December, 1963, to study a few industrial units, particularly in the small scale sector, and organisations concerned with their development and improvement. The study team did not discuss with Government about collaboration by Indian Industrialists for setting up new industrial enterprises in Nepal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

However, the Indian delegation went to Nepal to discuss the joint venture schemes for industries to be established in Nepal by the Indian industrialists.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल में भारतीय उद्योगपतियों के द्वारा जो उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे, उन में जो विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी, भारत सरकार किन शर्तों पर इन उद्योगपतियों को नेपाल के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध करायेगी।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज्यादातर तो जो मशीनरी हिन्दुस्तान में बनती है, वही अपने ईक्विटी कैपिटल के तौर पर हमारे सनअतकार हमारे यहां से ले जायेंगे। लेकिन उस के अलावा कुछ कैश भी देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि हमारे दोनों देशों में बहुत मैत्री के सम्बन्ध हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि वह देश जितनी ज्यादा तरक्की कर सके, वह करे। इसलिए हम उसकी सब किस्म की इमदाद करेंगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या नेपाल सरकार ने भारत सरकार मे सरकारी स्तर पर सहायता मांगी थी ? अगर ऐसी कोई सहायता की मांग की गई थी, तो उस को सरकारी स्तर पर सहायता न दे कर अपने उद्योग पतियों के द्वारा वहां उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने की अनुमति दिये जाने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में सहायता का सवाल नहीं है। हम दोनों देश एक दूसरे का सहयोग और सहकार कर रहे हैं। जितना हम चाहते हैं, उतना सहकार हम को वहां से मिल रहा है और जितना वे चाहते हैं, हमारी ओर से भी उतना ही सहकार उन को मिल रहा है।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या सहकार सरकारी स्तर पर नहीं दिया जा सकता है ? सरकारी स्तर पर उन को सहयोग और सहकार क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम सरकारी स्तर पर भी सहकार कर रहे हैं और दोनों देशों के शहरियों, नागरिकों, के द्वारा भी सहकार कर रहे हैं।

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know what are the industries that will be opened in Nepal with the help of Indian industrialists and what will be the collaboration and the finances required?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a very broad and wide question, but we are initiating the establishment of a textile factory there, a glass factory, some light engineering industries, one paper and plywood and timber plant. The gamut of co-operation between the two countries is really very wide and we will try to do our best in this direction.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हमारे जो उद्योगपति वहां पर उद्योग खोल रहे हैं, क्या उनको किसी टैक्स की छूट दी गई है, इसलिए वे वहां पर उद्योग खोल रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं, यह तो दोस्ती का सवाल है । इस में कुछ मिलता है या नहीं, हम को इस से मतलब नहीं है। वैसे तो जो काम करेगा, उस को कुछ तो मिलेगा ही । लेकिन यह तो सहयोग का सवाल है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : नेपाल सरकार ने उन को कोई छूट दी होगी । उस ने कहा होगा कि अगर हमारे यहां उद्योग खोले जायेंगे, तो यह छूट दी जायेगी । क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the economic development of Nepal or any other foreign country impinges also on our political relations with those countries, may I know whether all the industries that will be started will be looked into by our Government so that the relations later on also will remain good between the two countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the economic relations develop, the other relations are automatically improved. We always hope this relation will continuously improve.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that in all the newly developing countries there is a suspicion about the foreign private capital being imported, as is the feeling in this country, may I know why the Government is going out of its way to encourage private capital in Nepal—(*Interruption*)—it was raised earlier by Shri Yogendra Jha but we did not get a reply—and instead, why not it make the same help available at the State level, as we demand, for ourselves?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such suspicion exists.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से नेपाल सरकार भारत सरकार से कारखाने खोलने की मांग कर रही है और भारत सरकार खोल रही है, तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार की तरफ से भी वहां उद्योग खोले जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय मंत्री का मतलब नहीं है, मगर मुझे तो मतलब है । वह बतायें तो सही ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nepal is receiving aid for development from China and we have nothing to say about it. But wherever china has gone, it has been giving trouble such as in Indonesia with regard to the Olympic Games and other countries also. May I know, therefore, if the industrial interests of India will be protected against the Chinese interference and Chinese machinations in Nepal? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that China has given up the construction of a paper mill and also a cement factory in Nepal and, if so, may I know whether our Government propose the construction of a paper mill there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The field of economics we have secured and are securing between the two countries is so large and so heartening that all these doubts expressed by hon. Members are unfounded.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, my question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जो भारतीय व्यापारी नेपाल में कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं, उन्हें जो सामान यहां से मिलेगा, उस के अलावा बाहरी चीजों की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी ? तो क्या नेपाल सरकार उस सामान

को बाहर से मंगा देगी? क्या यह भी सही है कि दस बरस तक वे कारखाने-टैक्स-फ्री रखे जायेंगे और जो मुनाफा होगा, उस को वे हिन्दुस्तान में ला सकेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वहां पर जो काम होता है, वह वहां के कानून के अन्तर्गत होता है। अगर हमारे यहां कोई काम होगा, तो वह हमारे कानून के मातहत होगा। जो दोनों को पसन्द होगा, वही काम होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह पता है या नहीं ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the team presented any specific proposal for collaboration with Indian industrialists and, if so, may I know the broad outline?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already outlined it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : हमारे व्यवसायिओं के द्वारा कितने उद्योग नेपाल राज्य में चलाये जा रहे हैं और उन में कितना कैपिटल इन्वाल्व्ड है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने बताया है कि मित्र-भाव से जितना काम हो सकता है वह किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि संसद् का भी उस को सपोर्ट हो और इस सम्बन्ध में शंका का कोई स्थान न हो।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैंने दूसरी बात पूछी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगली दफ़ा वह बात पूछ लें।

Export of Bhilai and Durgapur Steel

*99. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel manufactured at Bhilai and Durgapur is being exported to Cambodia and South Vietnam;

(b) if so, the total quantity exported so far; and

(c) the future programme for such exports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Steel manufactured at Bhilai and Durgapur has been exported to South Vietnam; but no export has been made to Cambodia.

(b) The total quantity exported to South Vietnam upto 31st January, 1964 is about 3,000 tonnes.

(c) During the year 1964, orders for about 5,000 tonnes are likely to be booked for export to South Vietnam.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो स्टील हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं, वह हमारे यहां सरपलस है या फारेन एक्सचेंज की जो कमी है उसको देखते हुए बाहर भेज रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : हमारे यहां जो सरपलस चीजें हैं, जैसे जायस्ट्स, चैनल्ज़, एंगल्ज, राउंड्ज़, बार्ज़, रेल्ज़ वगैरह, वही हम भेज रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो माल हम भेज रहे यह रुपी पेमेंट बेसिस पर भेज रहे हैं या हार्ड करेंसी बेसिस पर भेज रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : साउथ वीयतनाम को भेजे जाने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह यू० एस० एड क्रेडिट के तहत खरीदता है, इसलिए रुपी पेमेंट का सवाल नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether we have reached a stage of self-sufficiency in those items which have been exported or is it at the cost of our internal requirements that they are exported?

Mr. Speaker: He said that it is surplus which we are exporting. Sur-

plus means over and above our requirements.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : साउथ वीयतनाम के अलावा और किन किन देशों को यह लोहा भेजा जा रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक और का सवाल है, केवल सूडान को १२,५०० टन रेल्ज़ भेजी गई थीं ।

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that small-scale industries are suffering because they are not getting steel from Bhilai? Is it so in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This has nothing to do with it. We are exporting only those items which are surplus.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member say that the items that are being exported are short?

Shri Bade: Yes; they say "we are bound down by the contracts with foreign nations and so we cannot give."

Mr. Speaker: The Minister would kindly look into it.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether India is now in a position to compete in the international steel market or we are still employing subsidy techniques to boost our exports?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have to subsidise our exports to a certain extent.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह बताया गया है कि क्योंकि ये चीजें सरपलस हैं, इसलिए भेजी जाती हैं । लेकिन आप देखें कि बोकारो में नया प्लांट निकाला गया है और उस पर पैसा खर्च किया गया है । अगर हमारी जरूरत से ज्यादा तैयार होता है तो फिर नया कारखाना खोलने की क्या जरूरत थी और उस पर इतना ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप बहस करने लग गये । आप सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं । नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन ।

Iron Ore Export to Japan

***100. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ten year contract for the sale of iron ore pellets from Goa to Japan has been concluded between a Goa mining firm and two Japanese Steel mills;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the reasons for entering into the contract without the intervention of the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A formal contract with the Japanese Steel Mills for the sale of iron ore pellets is being negotiated by a Goan firm which is also setting up the Pelletization Plant for the purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no canalisation of the export of iron ore or pellets from Goa through the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation. For Goa, the policy has been to permit exporters and miners direct sales abroad as in the past. Only the small miners are being assisted by the MMTC for export of their iron ore.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what is the present volume of exports to Japan and how far it will be augmented by the new terms of settlement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The new contract is for 5 million tons in 10 years in the form of pellets. The present pattern is about 11 million tons, which will rise up to 20 million tons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know the reasons for making an exception in the case of Goa and how the terms given to this Goa mining firm by Japan come with the rates which have been obtained by the STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This trade was moving historically in such a satisfactory manner and so many long-term contracts had already been entered into that it would have created very serious international repercussions by intervening at this stage. Therefore, as far as the clear policy of the Government of India is concerned, all iron ore from Goa is allowed to run on its own.

Shri Ranga: What is the price diff-ferential?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no price differential.

Shri Ranga: You mean at the same price at which STC is selling, they are purchasing from the Mining Corporation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are different qualities and different contracts. No price is permanent. The price is to be negotiated every year by the MMTC or by the private exporters.

Shri Ranga: There are two prices—one is the price at which they are purchasing from the Mining Corporation and the other is the State Trading Corporation. Are they one and the same?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The prices do not depend upon the seller at this end. It depends upon the condition, the particular quality and the requirements and the best prices are obtained. We are not fixing the price for everything in this country.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is it the policy of the Government to continue exporting iron ore in the firm of iron pellets even after 10 years or to convert the iron ore at least to pig iron?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, Sir, this is the first contract for pellets. As a matter of fact, till now all iron ore has gone as iron ore. Pellets fetch better value than iron ore. We will continue to export iron ore, pellets, pig iron, castings, steel and engineering products all along the line. There is no conflict between them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is there any arrangement with the Japanese firm to carry a certain percentage of it in Indian bottoms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally we prefer to carry them in Indian bottoms. But. as the House is aware, the availability of Indian bottom is today limited. 10 per cent to 15 per cent of ore is carried in Indian bottoms and the rest in foreign bottoms. As our shipping industry expands, more and more will go in Indian bottoms.

Corporation for Construction Work

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*101. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Corpiration for construction work is proposed to be formed in the Public Sector to undertake contracts for engineering works at Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Corporation is being formed to undertake a sizeable share of all new steelworks construction in

the public sector. Its purpose is to supplement the available contract ability in the country, reduce construction costs and to conserve skills in the specialised fields of steelworks construction.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether that 'sizeable share' will be in the form of majority shares or it will be in the form of minority shares in the corporation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): There is no question of any majority shares or minority shares in the corporation. The corporation is a purely public-sector corporation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What would be the starting point in terms of financial investment in the corporation? Can we have any idea about that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the details with me, but initially it will have about, I think, Rs. 5 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: When there is already the National Projects Construction Corporation, what is the necessity of making another corporation for this job?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a specialised corporation for steel works. It is completely different from ordinary construction.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether these concerns started by the Government or under the auspices of the Government are expected to compete with other private contractors or bidders also and only competitive rates are accepted by the Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will compete with private contractors also.

Machine Tool Factories

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*102. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme for setting up a "machine tool factory" in each State in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether any time schedule has been fixed in this regard; and

(c) the total number and location of such factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There is no concrete proposal at present for setting up one machine tool factory in each State but on the present working results shown by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., it might be possible for them to set up one new machine tool unit every year during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I would like to know whether the production in HMT will be sufficient to meet the internal requirements in the country?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir; the requirements of the country are much more than what the HMT alone can produce.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a report of the Hindustan Machine Tools, which has been sent to us, Members of Parliament, with the compliments of Shri Mathulla, General Manager . . .

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is relevant, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What does it matter whether they are with his compliments or without his compliments?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therein it is stated that some of India's industries in both sectors are riddled by nepotism, communalism and casteism, and all the provisions in the recent Company Law to prevent these malpractices remain ineffective up to date. If that is so, may I know whether the Government accept these conclusions of the General Manager of HMT? Also, is it a fact that the Finance Minister recently gave a very fine, discriminating or special chit to the HMT which has created an adverse effect on the other public-sector undertaking that they are not doing well, and only one factory is doing well?

Mr. Speaker: This question is not relevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which one, Sir, the second part?

Mr. Speaker: Does he agree that the first part is not relevant?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not agree that either is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there is a programme for setting up a "machine tool factory" in each State in the public sector. We are not discussing the "Hindustan Machine Tools" here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir. That is the proposal of HMT. May I invite your attention to this particular portion of the report? The report, as a matter of fact, says that one machine tool factory will be set up in every State. It is in the first page of the report.

Shri Nath Pai: We must be allowed to raise it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The proposal of HMT is to have one factory every year from internal resources. But in the report it is said that it is riddled by communalism, casteism and nepotism. Do Government accept this position. If so, may I know why the hon. Finance Minister gave a good chit to this one factory alone in the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow it. He can put another question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have no other question to put. This is a most important question. How can you disallow both the parts of the question?

Mr. Speaker: Some one will have to take a decision ultimately after all this argument.

Shri Inderjit Gupta: In view of the fact that the bulk of the engineering industries are situated in the eastern part of the country, industries which require machine tools most urgently, how is it that not a single project report has been drawn up for the setting up of a machine tool factory in the eastern region?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We cannot concentrate everything in one State alone. Certainly, we cannot accept the proposition that everything necessary for those industries should be produced in that region.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister that the present HMT factory at Bangalore is not in a position to cater to all the requirements of the country. what is the reason for not setting up another factory in another part of the country?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already stated that during the Fourth Plan period HMT would be putting up one factory every year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many States have demanded the establishment of such factories? Will any consideration be given to those

demands during the Third Plan period?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is demand from almost every State. I have already stated that five units will be put up by the HMT. There are other units coming up in the private sector also. Therefore, the country will be covered.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the machines that are being manufactured in HMT are being exported to other countries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We had some small exoprts of the machines poduced here. Our requirements are so much that it is not possible to export for some time to come.

Shri Nath Pai: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to some remarks by the General Manager of the HMT, which is to set up one factory in every State, to the effect that both the private sector and the public sector have been riddle by communalism, nepotism and casteism, that the provisions of the Company Law remain ineffective and that if these are eliminated there will be greater progress in the establishment of machine tool factories? Has this attention been drawn to these remarks and, if so, what steps are being taken to eliminate these so that there will be better progress?

Mr. Speaker: I have already stated ....

Shri Nath Pai: May I humbly submit to you that the General Manager has pointed out that if these malpractices are eliminated there will be higher rate of development in setting up the machine tool factories. So, it is a legitimate question to be asked.

Mr. Speaker: The quesion was limited in its scope. A similar question was put by Shri Kamath.

Shri Nath Pai: Mine is very different from that of Shri Kamath.

Mr. Speaker: Almost the same question.

Shri Nath Pai: I fail to see the identity though you were pleased to say that I am asking the same question. I cannot compete with Shri Kamath. I do not aspire to do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are colleagues; not competitors..

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that I cannot compete with either.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know the reason why Government is not taking any steps to eliminate these malpractices in order to expedite the speed of setting up these machine tool factories?

Shri Ranga: You must eliminate them from the Cabinet.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a general remark made by somebody in some report.

Shri Nath Pai: He is the Chairman of HMT.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It may be the Chairman of HMT, but it does not upgrade him to any higher post. After all, we are aware of the malpractices in various industries and companies and the Company Law Administration and the Finance Ministry are taking various steps for that purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is no answer at all.

Shri Nath Pai: He says. "This is the report of somebody". This is the report of the Chairman.

Mr. Speaker: That can be discussed separately.

Shri Nath Pai: He brushed it aside lightly. He said, "It does not upgrade him".

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Gopalan.

Shri Ranga: He has no business to make that remark.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he is 'somebody', he can put some better body in his place.

Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala

*103. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in setting up the precision instrument factory in Kerala; and

(b) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Sir, a contract for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the design of the Precision Instrument Factory, Kerala, has been signed with M/s. Prommashexport, Moscow (U.S.S.R.) on the 10th January, 1964. The Report is likely to be received early in 1965.

(b) The construction is expected to commence soon after the acceptance of the Project Report *i.e.*, by about the middle of 1965 and will be completed in all major respects by the middle of 1967 when the unit will go into commercial production.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any amount has already been spent and, if so, what is the amount?

Shri Kanungo: A small sum has been spent for meeting the expenses of the experts for coming to India and for discussing the instruction for the Project Report.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the acquisition of land is already finished?

Shri Kanungo: It is too early to start acquisition.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब पब्लिक सेक्टर में हर जगह नेपाटिज्म, कम्यूनलिज्म और कास्टिज्म से सरकार परेशान है तो केरल के इस कारखाने को सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे कर अपना बोझ क्यों हलका नहीं करती ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Export of Woollen Goods to Afghanistan

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*104. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 550 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether replies have been received from all the exporters suspected of committing irregularities in the matter of export of woollen goods to Afghanistan;

(b) whether adjudication proceedings have been completed; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Adjudication proceedings have not been completed as the cases are under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know when the adjudication proceedings were initiated and does it really take as long as that to complete these adjudication proceedings? Why should they be delayed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The proceedings were initiated on 7th September, 1963. It took us about three months to complete the proceedings.

Now they are in the hands of the Special Police.

छोटी कार परियोजना

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*१०५. श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री यवन :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प्र० ना० विद्यालंकार :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री हिम्मतसिंह जी :
श्री प्र० कु० घोष :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्री कोया :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान प्रधान मंत्री के गत ३ जनवरी को भारतीय ओटोमोबाइल निर्माता संघ के वार्षिक अधिवेशन में दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार सस्ते मूल्य वाली कार के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सस्ती कार के निर्माण के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये कोई स्थान चुन लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्य के लिये कौन-कौन से स्थान विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) किस-किस देश के निर्माताओं के कार के नमूने चुनाव के लिये विचाराधीन हैं और क्या फ्रांस की फर्म का प्रस्ताव अब भी जारी है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारतीय ओटोमोबाइल निर्माता संघ के वार्षिक अधिवेशन में बोलते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने छोटी कार परियोजना के भविष्य में पुनरुज्जीवित करने की सम्भव्यता के बारे में निर्देशन किया था । छोटी कार परियोजना की स्थिति वैसी ही है जैसी कि इस सदन में ९ अगस्त, १९६२ को दिये गए वक्तव्य में बताई गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

[(a) While addressing the Annual Session of the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, the Prime Minister had referred to the possibility that the small car project may have to be revived at some future date. The position regarding the small car project is as was explained in the Statement made on the floor of this House on the 9th August, 1962.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cement Factories

*106. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Balakrishna:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licenses granted to various firms and bodies for the setting up of cement factories during the last three years;

(b) how many of them have set them up and how many have not; and

(c) whether it is proposed to cancel the licenses of those who have not set up factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) During the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, seventeen licences were granted for the setting up of new cement factories or for effecting substantial expansion of existing units.

(b) Of these, two schemes relating respectively to a new uunit and a case of substantial expanion, have been completed.

(c) Three licences have been revoked as effective steps were not taken by the parties. Eight schemes are likely to be completed in the next two years. The progress of the remaining schemes is being watched and licences will be revoked should the parties show insufficient interest in executing the schemes.

Import of Tractors

*107. Shri Himatsinghji:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a recent meeting in New Delhi Agricultural Production Board expressed inadequacy of tractors and recommended liberal import licences in this regard;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government for relaxation of import restrictions on this item; and

(c) if so, how much foreign exchange will be involved?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Production Board at its recent meeting expressed concern with the slow progress made in indigenous manufacture of tractors and felt that to meet the requirements of tractors in 1964, the import programme would have to be stepped up. The indigenous production of tractors in 1964 is estimated at 4,500 tractors. Arrangements have already been made for import of 1,000 s.k.d. packs from Poland and 1,400 tractors from U.S.S.R. during 1964 through the S.T.C. It has also been decided to import an additional 1,000 packs from Poland. The question of import of more tractors from other East European countries is under consideration and until a decision in this respect is taken, information about the foreign exchange involved cannot be indicated.

Pig Iron for Small Industries

*108. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 274 on the 29th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the further steps taken to make available more pig iron to the small industries in the various States/Union Territories;

(b) the total requirement and supply of pig iron to the small industries in Assam and Delhi during 1963; and

(c) whether any improvement in the availability of pig iron in the

country is expected during 1964-65; if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) With a view to augment indigenous availability, imports of pig iron are being arranged. Letters of intent have been issued for setting up two more pig iron plants with a total capacity of 500,000 tonnes.

(b) The reported requirements of Assam and Delhi for 1963-64 are 3092 tonnes and 50034 tonnes, respectively. Supplies are, however, made against entitlements, based on the best year's despatches during the last 3 years. The actual supplies in April to November 1963 for Assam and Delhi were 136 and 2428 tonnes, against their entitlement of 735 and 9700 tonnes respectively.

(c) No appreciable improvement in the availability of pig iron is expected in 1964-65.

Trade with Russia by Private Sector

*109. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private traders have been permitted to import from and export goods to the Soviet Union;

(b) whether any non-official trade delegation visited Soviet Russia for popularising particular products for exports; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not entrusting the State Trading Corporation with this task?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Private traders can import from and export goods to the Soviet Union.

(b) A delegation of the Indian Jute Mills Association visited U.S.S.R. last year. A number of Indian businessmen visited Moscow at the time of Moscow Exhibition last year, and also from time to time. Other visits included one sponsored by the Cotton Textile. Export Promotion which visited U.S.S.R. among other countries.

(c) State Trading Corporation is handling the export/import of goods to U.S.S.R., as a major task among its other activities.

Abolition of Teachers' Constituencies

*110. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the progress so far made in implementation of the recommendation made by the Election Commission to abolish teachers' constituencies?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The views of the States having Legislative Councils were invited on the proposal for the abolition of teachers' constituencies. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are in favour of the proposal. Mysore is the only State desiring continuance of teachers' constituencies. Reply is still awaited from Maharashtra. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Grading of Coal

*111. **Shri Bade:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the procedure of grading of coal 300 collieries have been downgraded or declared ungradable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that owing to the mass-scale down-grading, superior grade of coal is now being misused; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The coal seams in West Bengal/Bihar were originally graded as far back as 1945. Since 1959 onwards, a systematic checking of all

the coal seams was undertaken, as it was felt that with the passage of years, the current raisings from seams no longer conformed to the earlier grading. As a result, some 384 seams have been downgraded and 66 seams declared as ungradable. Simultaneously, 134 seams have been upgraded. The checking of the quality of seams and revision of grades is a regular function of the Coal Board.

(b) It is not correct to say that the revision of grades has led to superior coals being misused. In fact, a correct classification of coals leads to conservation of superior grades of coal, as this enables the Coal Controller to prevent consumers from securing superior quality of coals when technically their requirements are only for the lower grades of coal.

(c) Does not arise.

Iron Ore Mining

*112. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining of Iron ore in our country is involving higher cost of production as compared to other exporting countries in the world; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to reduce the cost?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Definite information regarding cost of production in other exporting countries is not available. However, as far as known, the cost of production of iron ore in India compares favourably with the cost of production elsewhere.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Polyester Fibre

*113. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture polyester fibre in India; and

(b) if so, whether any foreign collaboration is contemplated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). One firm has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to set up an undertaking to manufacture polyester fibre, with foreign collaboration. A few more applications are under consideration.

Spinning Mills in Kerala

*114. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri Pottekkatt:** / **Shri Kappen:** }

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish spinning mills on a co-operative basis in every district in Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of places where they will be located; and

(c) steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government have received no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Land for Bokaro Steel Plant

*115. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri G. Mohanty:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Sudhansu Das:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** / **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to

state:

(a) whether land required for the Bokaro Steel Plant Project has been acquired;

(b) if so, the area of such land, the number of villages, number of families and number of people affected;

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate displaced persons; and

(d) other steps taken to provide them with suitable works?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). So far only 6269 acres (out of 27,297 acres sanctioned by the Government of India) comprising 825 acres of private land and 5444 acres of State Government land, has been acquired for the Bokaro Steel Project. Six villages, 105 families and 541 persons have been affected by these acquisitions. These persons are, however, partially affected as they still own some lands where they continue their agricultural occupation.

Government of Bihar have prepared a scheme for rehabilitation of displaced persons in 4000 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The scheme will be financed substantially by the Government of India.

The possibility of providing employment by training members of displaced persons' families for skilled work either on the Construction Side or on the Steel Plant Side is also being examined.

During the initial stages, many of the displaced persons will find employment in unskilled jobs *e.g.* earthwork etc. in the Construction force belonging partly to contractors and partly to the proposed Steelworks Construction Corporation.

Output of Cars and Scooters

*116. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of cars and scooters has considerably gone down in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the increasing demand for cars and scooters is proposed to be met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The output of cars during 1963 was less than that achieved during 1962. There has, however, been no drop in the production of scooters.

(b) The fall in production of cars has been due to reduction in the allocation of foreign exchange, required for the import of inescapable components and raw materials.

(c) Due to non-availability of adequate foreign exchange, which is required for the import of both capital goods and raw materials and components, no significant increase in output is possible until the indigenous content of the vehicles is substantially increased, say to 90 per cent. Necessary facilities have, therefore, been afforded to the manufacturers to step up the indigenous content.

Indian Central Jute Committee

*117. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the observa-

tions/suggestions made at the annual general meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee held in Calcutta in the first week of January, 1964, particularly to the charge against State Trading Corporation for irregular payments to jute growers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The allegations regarding irregular payments to jute growers by the State Trading Corporation are not true as the Corporation does not purchase raw jute directly from the growers; the purchases are made through co-operative societies in the secondary markets.

2. Even though purchase operations on a vast scale were undertaken for the first time when organisational and procedural difficulties were inevitable, payment arrangements provided for immediate disbursement of 90 per cent of the value of the goods to the suppliers on delivery, and this is being implemented in every case. The balance of 10 per cent is paid after the final assessment of weight and quality.

3. In order to enable the co-operative societies to undertake purchase operations, the State Trading Corporation placed, in advance, at the disposal of the State Governments funds to the extent of Rs. 1.55 crores in 1962-63 and has similarly offered them an initial advance of Rs. 1.70 crores in the current season.

Export Promotion

***118. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to identify the abuses in the concessions given for export promotion; and

(b) the nature and extent of those abuses and steps taken by Government to stop the malpractices?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A few cases of abuse in the form of (i) lower quality standards, and (ii) under-invoicing or over-invoicing of exports occur. Prompt action has been taken by banning such exports.

Such cases of abuses in concessional items form an insignificant part of the total exports and have been immediately dealt with promptly and exports stopped, *viz.* stainless steel products, zari goods and garments made of rayon and synthetic fabrics.

In case of quality enforcement, we are bringing compulsory pre-shipment inspection.

Export of Lemon Grass Oil

***119. Shri Himatsingka**: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether difficulties have been experienced in exporting lemon grass oil to the traditional markets due to under-selling by China and Guatemala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian lemongrass oil is facing competition in foreign markets from synthetic citral as also from increased supplies of lemongrass oil from other producing countries.

(b) Exports of lemongrass oil from India have, however, been moving and it is hoped that it would be possible to export the entire quantity of lemongrass oil available for export.

Bailadila Iron Ore Project

***120. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 687 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the terms of financial assistance for the Bailadila iron ore project as negotiated by the delegation during their visit to Tokyo have been found acceptable to Government; and

(b) if so, the terms of the Japanese offer?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The terms of financial assistance, as negotiated by the delegation, are subject to the approval of the Governments of India and Japan. The Government of India have, subject to certain stipulations, conveyed their approval of the terms; the approval of the Government of Japan is awaited. The terms can become final only after the approval of the Government of Japan has been received.

बिहार राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड

१८२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री १३ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड का आडिट करा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) आडिट रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

Handloom Fabrics

183. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of handloom fabrics exported during 1962 and 1963 together with names of the countries to which exports were made;

(b) the steps taken to popularise handloom fabrics in foreign markets; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Two Statements are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2289/64].

(c) Exports during the first nine months of 1963 have reached Rs. 5.73 crores as against Rs. 3.8 crores for the same period of 1962. The exports for the first 9 months of 1963 have almost reached the level of the total exports for the whole year of 1962 (Rs. 5.78 crores).

Cement Production

184. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement has kept pace with the production of iron bars and rods, utilizable in the building industry in the country; and

(b) whether the full stocks of iron bars and rods manufactured in 1962-63 and 1963-64 have not been lifted from the manufacturers or their representatives and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The cement production in 1963 has registered an increase of 8.9 per cent over 1962; in the case of bars and rods the corresponding increase is 13.9 per cent.

(b) Stocks of producers were lifted in full. Information in respect of stockists is not readily available.

Steel Production

185. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the **Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for Steel production by the end of the Third Five Year Plan is expected to be achieved or whether there will be a shortfall and if so, to what extent; and

(b) whether simultaneous production in the connected metallurgical Industry like Alloy, Tool and Special Steels has kept pace with the production in Steel and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b): As against the total production target of 24.1 million tonnes of finished steel during the Third Plan period, the present estimate of production is about 21.3 million tonnes. There would thus be a shortfall of 2.8 million tonnes or approximately 11.5 per cent.

The target of production by 1965-66 of alloy, tool and special steels excluding electrical steel sheets, spring steels and free-cutting steels was 200,000 tonnes. Tre total demand including electrical steel sheets, spring steels and free-cutting steels has been estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research at 500,100 tonnes. At present, only about 29,000 tonnes of spring steel and 34,000 tonnes of electrical steel are produced. Including the public sector alloy steel plant at Durgapur, a capacity of about 600,000 tonnes has been licensed. It is expected that a part of the licensed capacity will be created by the end of 1965-66.

Glue Factories in Delhi

186. Shri Tan Singh: Will the **Minister of Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2,000 glue factories in Delhi are running without power; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure sufficient supply of power to this small scale industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. According to information available there are only 8 glue factories in Delhi but none of these factories has applied for power.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Electricals Factory at Nangal

187. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1622 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for granting licence for setting up a Heavy Electricals Factory at Nangal has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The application of the Government of Punjab for a licence for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Patiala or Nangal for the manufacture of Heavy Electrical equipments is still under consideration from the technical angle.

Papanasam Paper Mills Ltd., in Madras

188. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the **Minister of Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence had been issued to a company by name Papanasam Paper Mills Limited, for the

manufacture of paper and pulp in Madras State;

(b) if so, the exact location of the proposed paper mill;

(c) the estimated daily output of paper and pulp from the mill; and

(d) when the paper mill will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Papanasam, Madras State.

(c) The licensed capacity is 9,000 tonnes each of paper and pulp per annum.

(d) During the later half of 1966.

Cost Production Studies of Agricultural Implements

189. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a proposal to expand the scope of cost of production studies of agricultural implements so that they provide necessary data for determining the minimum prices for agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No studies have been undertaken about the cost of production of agricultural implements.

Development of Pottery Industry

190. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any suggestions or plans from the Madras State Pottery Industries Association for the intensive development of pottery in that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A few suggestions were received from the Madras State Pottery Industries Association for the improvement of pottery in that State. These suggestions were examined and communicated to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

Aluminium Factory in Mysore

191. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have agreed to issue a licence to the Mysore Government for the establishment of an aluminium factory in Mysore;

(b) if so, the expected capital investment in this regard; and

(c) whether any technical help or financial assistance has been accepted for this project from any foreign country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Details of the arrangements for establishing an alumium factory in Mysore are under consideration.

नेपा मिल्स

१९२. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह : }

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात की कोई संभावना है कि कुछ समय बाद नेपानगर पेपर मिल्स को कच्चा माल (सलाई की लकड़ी) नहीं मिल पायेगा ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से नए वन लगाने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या विद्यमान वनों में जो कच्चा माल है वह तब तक काम चला देगा जब तक नये वन तैयार होंगे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार किसी आसन्न क्षेत्र से कच्चा माल लेने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सलाई की लकड़ी के वर्तमान साधन स्रोत कम से कम अगले बीस वर्षों के लिये पर्याप्त हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) वर्तमान साधन स्रोतों के खत्म होने से पहले ही नये साधन स्रोतों को उपलब्ध करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

Pre-fabricated Reinforced Concrete

*193. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran: }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government had been drawn to a statement of Mr. A. N. Varlamov, Soviet Chief Civil Engineer, Ranchi that a change-over to pre-fabricated reinforced concrete from steel structures and the introduction of industrial methods of construction would ensure considerable saving of metal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion is already being adopted wherever feasible.

Paper Mills

194. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Umanath: }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2017 on the 20th December, 1963, and state:

(a) whether the points raised by Mr. Landeggar, President of Parson Whitmore Company of America who visited India in connection with the setting up of a Foundry and Machine Shop, have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main points decided upon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Export of Heavy Engineering Goods

195. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of heavy engineering goods exported during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far;

(b) the names of the countries to which these goods were exported; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to export more of heavy engineering goods to those countries with which India has not entered into export trade?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A country-wise statement of exports of heavy engineering goods is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2290|64].

(c) For expanding the export of engineering goods, including heavy engineering goods, following measures are being pursued directly as well as through the Engineering Export Promotion Council:

(i) Deputation of official and non-official delegations;

(ii) Sponsoring of sales-*cum*-study teams;

(iii) Inviting foreign importers to visit India;

(iv) Display of Export items in the exhibitions and fairs held in foreign countries as also in the showrooms maintained by the Government and the Engineering Export Promotion Council;

(v) Conducting market surveys in countries abroad;

(vi) Stimulation of exports through the Trade Agreements; and

(vii) Liberalised export credit facilities.

Deep Shaft Mines

196. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation propose to bring new deep-shaft mines into production by the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The National Coal Development Corporation are developing, with Polish collaboration, 3 mines in the Central Jharia Area, namely, Sudamdih, Monidih and Fatehpur for the production, by the end of the Fourth Plan period, of 2·16, 1·26 and 0·75 million tonnes of coking coal respectively. Besides these, 3 deep drift mines are proposed to be developed in Jarangdih area (West Bokaro) with the collaboration of the National Coal Board, U.K. There will be a few more projects, the details of which are yet to be worked out.

Geological Survey for Mineral Resources

197. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any massive programme of geological survey to find out the country's mineral resources has recently been planned; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No special programme has been drawn up recently. The Geological Survey of India has been engaged in the following tasks since the commencement of the 3rd Five Year Plan:—

In 1961-62, 37,120 square kilometre of regional mapping and 8,830 sq.km. of large scale mapping was carried out by the Geological Survey of India. 15 500 metres of drilling was also carried out.

In 1962-63, 39,900 sq.km. of regional mapping and 8,400 sq.km. of large scale mapping and 42,300 metres of drilling was carried out. Thus during the first 2 years of the 3rd Plan, 77,020 sq.km. of regional mapping and 17 230 sq.km. of large scale mapping and 57,800 metres of drilling was carried out.

During 1963-64, it is proposed to carry out 53,000 sq.km. of regional and large scale mapping and about 66,000 metres of drilling.

The work is spread over the whole of the country and the important minerals being investigated are Coal, Copper, lead, zinc, gold, iron ore, flourite, Bauxite, diamond, chromite, flux grade limestone and clay.

Rubber Cultivation

198. { Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made a survey to find out areas suitable for rubber cultivation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to find additional areas for rubber cultivation, the Rubber Board, Kottayam, conducted surveys jointly with the concerned State Government authorities in the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where conditions suitable for rubber cultivation were reported to exist. The surveys have revealed that it may be possible to extend rubber cultivation to an additional area of about 3 lakh acres in the above mentioned States except Maharashtra.

Machine Tool Factory in Kerala

199. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date position regarding the setting up of machine tool factory at Kalamassery in Kerala; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Over 145 acres of land for the factory has been acquired and levelled. Construction of Production Shops, Administration and Ancillary Buildings is in progress. Orders for imported plant and machinery (valued at Rs. 161·01 lakhs) and indigenous machinery (valued at Rs. 119.03 lakhs) have been placed. Orders for a few items of plant and machinery are yet to be placed on the Italian suppliers. 758 staff including trainees have been recruited upto the middle of January 1964 and training is in progress according to schedule in the Hindustan Machine Tool Training Centres at Trivandrum and Bangalore. The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1964.

(b) The total expenditure incurred upto 30-1-1964 on the project is about Rs. 47·58 lakhs.

Export of Oil Seeds

200. { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of oil seeds and their oil is declining in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Exports of oilseeds, oilcakes and vegetable oils which had declined in the last few years has recovered and touched a figure of Rs. 58:3 crores in 1963. The details are as under:

Items	1st Plan (Average)	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 (April-Dec.—(9 months)	1962-63—April-Dec. (9 months)
1. Oil cake	10·07	17·32	31·79	23·41	20.00
2. Oil vegetable (essential & non-essential)	13.97	10·34	17·44	14·28	11·06
3. Seeds	2·15	4·52	4·35	1·99	2·56
Total	26·19	32·18	53·58	39·68	34·32

Private Sector Units

201. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of industries like Alloy tool and stainless steel and other industries under his Ministry has been affected owing to the fact that a large number of private sector units have failed to fulfil the tasks assigned to them in the Third Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) If so, the action Government propose to take against those units?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A number of Industrial Licences|Letters of Intent have been issued to firms in the private sector for setting up capacity in the industries under control of this Ministry against targets relating to the Third Five Year Plan. The progress of these parties is closely watched and has not been quite satisfactory, but wherever 'effective steps' are not taken in time, the Industrial Licences|Letters of Intent are revoked.

Cement, Paper and Newsprint Industries

202. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of industries like cement, paper and newsprint has been affected as a large number of private sector units have failed to fulfil the key tasks assigned to them in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against those units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on tht Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2291/64].

Pig Iron Plant at Kothagudium

203. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been granted to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a pig iron plant at Kothagudium;

(b) if so, its expected capacity; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plant?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir. A proposal received from the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of a pig iron production unit at Kothagudium (Andhra Pradesh) is, however, under consideration. The detailed report on the feasibility etc. of the project is awaited from the Corporation.

(b) 100,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) About Rs. 6 crores.

Carpet Factory in Rajasthan

204. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a carpet factory in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Bikaner city has been considered as most suitable place for location of such a factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A number of applications for the establishment of carpet factories in different places are under the consideration of the Government. One of these applications relates to the location of a factory in Bikaner Division of the Rajasthan State.

Demand for Coal

205. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that desipte over-production of coal in 1962-63 and dearth of market for slack coal the cement factories of South India were directed by Government to switch over to furnace oil; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it has reduced the demand for coal and increased that for furnace oil?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) In view of the difficulties in the transport of coal which prevailed in 1961 and 1962, cement factories in Southern and Western India were allowed to switch over to furnace oil in place of coal. In pursuance of this decision about a dozen cement factories have taken up a phased programme for such switch over.

(b) So far only two cement factories have switched over completely to furnace oil and to that extent, the demand of coal has decreased by about 0·3 million tonnes and that of furnace oil has increased by about 0·12 million tonnes per annum.

New York World Fair

206. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **International Trade**

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 141 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state the names of persons being deputed to New York to look after the Indian Pavilion in the forthcoming New York World Fair?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter of the persons to be deputed to New York is not yet finalised.

राजस्थान में स्टाम्प ड्यूटी

२०७. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को परामर्श दिया है कि नए बनने वाले एडवोकेटों से ली जाने वाली स्टाम्प ड्यूटी या तो बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दी जावें या उसमें पर्याप्त कमी कर दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने वाली है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि अधिवक्ता अधिनियम १९६१ के अधीन राज्य विधिज्ञ परिषद् द्वारा २५० रु० की नामांकन फीस ली जाती है, भारतीय मुद्रांक अधिनियम, १८९९ के अधीन राज्य सरकार द्वारा लिया जाने वाला मुद्रांक शुल्क या तो बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये या काफी कम कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Steel Plant in Madras State

208. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state the present stage of the scheme to locate a steel plant in Madras State based on the Salem iron ore and Neyveli lignite?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Detailed Project Report for the proposed Neyveli-Salem Iron & Steel Project is expected to be received near about April, 1964.

Neyveli Fertilizer Project

209. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in regard to the Neyveli Fertilizer Project;

(b) when it was scheduled to be commissioned; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in its implementation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Civil works pertaining to the foundations, plant, buildings etc. have almost been completed, the percentage of completion being about 95.

More than 90 per cent of the equipment and machinery have already arrived at site. The erection of equipment and machinery in the different sections of the factory has been taken up from April, 1963 and is now progressing satisfactorily.

(b) and (c). According to the original schedule prepared in 1956, the fertilizer plant was expected to commence production by December, 1961, but there have been delays owing to unavoidable reasons. For example, the original scheme for producing ammonium sulphate based on gypsum, was modified and a decision was taken to produce Urea. The

contracts in this case could be concluded only in October, 1959. Another factor which delayed erection work was the non-availability of indigenous steel for local fabrication work. However, the various difficulties have been progressively overcome and production of fertilizer is scheduled to commence by February, 1966.

Import from Pakistan

210. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given general permission to all importers to import from Pakistan goods of certain description which are produced or processed in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan Government have also taken or agreed to take reciprocal measures for the import of Indian goods there?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. (1) Hides and skins and (2) Fish salted, wet and Not Otherwise Specified are on Open General Licence, valid for Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively. The Rest of the trade between India and Pakistan is governed by the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed in Karachi on 1st September, 1963, in terms of which the two Governments have agreed to facilitate imports and exports of the commodities mentioned in Schedule 'A' and 'B' in accordance with their respective laws, regulations and procedures.

(b) Government of Pakistan also have certain commodities on Open General Licence though not on a reciprocal basis.

Trade with U.S.S.R.

211. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of total imports of goods from the USSR during 1963;

(b) the main items imported; and

(c) the value of total exports of Indian goods to the USSR and the balance of trade with that country during the year under review and the preceding year?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The provisional value of imports of goods from U.S.S.R. into India during 1963 is Rs. 58·16 crores.

(b) The main items imported are Power and energetical equipment, Construction and earthmoving equipment, Geological prospecting and drilling equipment, Machine Tools, Tractors, agricultural machinery, Capital goods, Oil products, Ammonium Sulphate and rolled steel products.

(c) The provisional value of exports from India to U.S.S.R. during 1963 is Rs. 48·57 crores. The balance of trade for 1963 is minus Rs. 9·59 crores. During the calendar year 1962, the Indian imports from U.S.S.R. were Rs. 61·25 crores and Indian exports to U.S.S.R. were Rs. 35·84 crores. Imports also include goods under the long term credit from U.S.S.R.

कारों के पुर्जों का आयात

२१२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय स्टैण्डर्ड, एम्बेसेडर, फीयेट तथा अन्य कारों के कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जे आयात होते हैं ;

(ख) प्रति कार सीमाशुल्क सहित इन पुर्जों की क्या लागत है ;

(ग) इस समय भारत में जो पुर्जे बनाये जा रहे हैं वे पहले आयात किये जाने वाले पुर्जों की तुलना में महंगे हैं या सस्ते हैं ;

(घ) भारत में कारों के मूल्य में अन्य-धिक वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या कारों की कीमतें कम होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) देश में बनाई जाने वाली कारों के आयात किये जाने वाले पुर्जों की प्रतिशतता निम्न लिखित है ।

स्टैंडर्ड कार	३६.८२%
एम्बसेडर कार	२३.०६%
फीयेट कार	३५.६०%

(ख) प्रत्येक माडल की कार के आयात किये जाने वाले पुर्जों का लागत–बीमा–भाड़ा मूल्य (सीमाशुल्क के अलावा) निम्न लिखित है ।

स्टैंडर्ड कार	२,७२३ रुपये
एम्बसेडर कार	१,७३० ,,
फीयेट कार	२,००० ,,

(ग) भारत में बनाई जाने वाली गाड़ियों के पुर्जे सामान्यत: पहले आयात किये जाने वाले पुर्जों की तुलना में मंहगे हैं ।

(घ) भारत में बनाई जाने वाली कारों के अधिक मूल्य होने का मुख्य कारण थोड़ी गाड़ियों का बनाया जाना है । कच्चे माल का तथा तैयार पुर्जों–दोनों देसी तथा आयात किए जाने वाले–का अधिक मूल्य भी कारों के मंहगा होने का कारण है ।

(ङ) जब तक कारों के उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि नहीं हो जाती तब तक कारों की कीमतें गिरने की बहुत कम संभावना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कागज बनाने के कारखाने

२१३. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कागज़ के कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) वे किस प्रकार के कागज़ तैयार करते हैं और हर एक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कागज़ का कोई नया कारखाना १९६४–६५ में खोले जाने की संभान्ना है और यदि हां, तो कहां पर ; और

(घ) उस कारखाने की लागत क्या होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) दो ।

(ख) एक कारखाना ५४०० मीट्रिक टन रैपिंग कागज़, डुप्लेक्स, ट्रिप्लेक्स तथा मिल बोर्ड और दूसरा कारखाना ३०,००० मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष अखबारी कागज़ बनाता है ।

(ग) जी, हां । अमलाई में १९६४–६५ में एक कारखाने में उत्पादन होने लगने की सम्भावना है जिसकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता ४८,००० मीट्रिक टन होगी ।

(घ) १६ करोड़ रु० ।

Allotment of Scooters

214. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the

waiting list for scooters (Lambrettas and Vespas) on Government quota;

(b) the number of persons who were sanctioned scooters during 1963; and

(c) the number of persons who were given special out-of-turn sanctions for scooters?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 17572 as on 31-1-1964.

(b) 2747.

(c) 66 out of turn allotments were made from the quota reserved for the officers of the Defence Forces. In case of allotments from the quota reserved for the officers of Civil Departments, special allotments have been made to the following categories of applicants:—

(i) Members of Parliament.

(ii) Foreigners paying the price in foreign exchange specifically brought into the country for the purpose.

(iii) Doctors.

(iv) Officers on field duties like Engineers, Police, Intelligence Officers, etc.

Incentive Bonus Scheme in H.E.L., Bhopal

215. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 242 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether incentive bonus scheme has since been introduced at the Heavy Electricals Project, Bhopal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Not yet. The conciliation proceedings are not over.

Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

216. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Block II for turbo-generator, industrial motor and traction motor manufacture at Bhopal which was held up for want of structural steel has been taken up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Most of the steel has since been received and the construction work is progressing; a few outstanding items are expected shortly.

Bhilai Steel Project

217. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Bhilai Steel Project this year has gone up by 20 per cent above the annual rated capacity;

(b) whether the incentive bonus scheme has been extended to all the employees;

(c) how far the project has been assured of the regular supply of raw materials and spare parts; and

(d) arrangement made for utilising slag?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The production of pig iron has been 20 per cent above the rated capacity and that of other items ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent above the rated capacity from July 1963 onwards.

(b) The incentive production bonus scheme covers all employees directly connected with production.

(c) The Bhilai Steel Plant is not experiencing any difficulty with regard to the regular supply of major raw materials and spare parts.

(d) Blast furnace slag will be processed into granulated slag, open cast aggregate and slag wool which may further be utilised for manufacturing other products.

Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

218. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister visited the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal on the 14th January and had discussions with officials about plans for the development of the factory;

(b) whether the management stressed that allotment of foreign exchange to the factory should be on a three-year basis so that the factory might make commitments in advance; and

(c) the reaction of the Finance Minister to this proposal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Finance Minister paid a visit to the Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal on the 14th January, 1964; no discussions were, however, held about plans for the development of the factory:

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Tea Industry in Punjab

219. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of proposals that were under study with the Tea Board for the rehabilitation and development of tea industry in the Punjab;

(b) whether any proposals have been finalised by the Board for implementation during the coming financial year; and

(c) if so, the cost involved in each of the proposals?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The proposals relate to an all-round rehabilitation and development of the tea plantations, both in the field and factory, after carrying out necessary investigations and experiments about the type of planting material and process of manufacture suited to the local conditions of the region.

(b) and (c). The proposal for carrying out planting trials with improved varieties of seeds and clones have already been implemented. Implementation of other proposals will, however, depend on the results of these trials. The proposals so far drawn up for implementation during the coming financial year together with the estimated costs are as follows:—

(i) Manufacturing trials with 8" McTear Rotorane (estimated cost—Rs. 20,350|-).

(ii) Grant of subsidy by the Board on the purchase of chemicals fertilisers to small growers' estates which are members of co-operatives (estimated cost—Rs. 9,000|-). This will be in addition to the subsidy granted by the State Government; and

(iii) Setting up of a Co-operative Tea Marketing Society with a working capital of Rs. 10 lakhs to ensure organised marketing facilities for tea produced by the Small growers' estates in Kangra.

Training of Engineers in Russia

220. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of engineers and skilled workers from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, who are receiving training in Russia; and

(b) how many of them have so far completed their training?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 171.

(b) 96.

Pig Iron Plant in Goa

221. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report for setting up pig iron plant in Goa has been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A preliminary report on setting up a pig iron plant in Goa, which was received from M/s. M. N. Dastur and Company Private Limited, indicated that installation of a 300,000 tonne pig iron plant at Goa based on imported coal or coke was feasible. They were asked to examine the question further in the context of a steel plant in the Goa-Hospet area. The feasibility study on a steel plant in the Goa-Hospet region has just been received and is under examination.

International Perspective Planning Team

222. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the action taken on the recommendation of the International Perspective Planning Team, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, on the allocation of scarce raw materials to the Small Scale Units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The recommendations made by the International Perspective Planning Team regarding allocation of scarce raw materials to the Small Scale Units are being examined in detail in consultation with the various authorities concerned.

Hindu Religious Endowment Commission

223. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Kappen:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have not sent their views so far on the report of the Hindu Religious Endowment Commission; and

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for their submission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The State Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Kerala, have not sent their views so far.

(b) 15th March 1963, was fixed as the time limit. But since the views of the majority of the State Governments were not received by that date, reminders were issued to the State Governments concerned.

Cement Factories in Punjab

224. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up any cement factories in Private Sector in Punjab have been under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether licences have been issued for the same; and

(c) the estimated production capacity of these factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). An industrial licence has been granted to a private party for setting up a cement factory at Samloti, Kangra District, Punjab with an annual installed capacity of 100,000 tonnes.

Tea Production

225. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 130 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state:

(a) the measures that were under the consideration and decisions taken thereon by Government to encourage production of tea and to extend the area under tea; and

(b) the allocation of fund made for financing the hire-purchase scheme for tea industry during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and how far the same had been disbursed during each year?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Tea Board had submitted proposals for liberalising the terms and conditions for the supply of machinery/irrigation equipment to individual estates under the Hire Purchase Scheme and for the grant of loans under the Plantation Finance Scheme. The details are **given below:**

(1) *Hire Purchase Scheme:*

(i) Simplification of existing procedure in the scrutiny and disposal of applications.

(ii) Removing the existing ceiling applicable to individual estates for supply of tea machinery and irrigation equipment.

(iii) Reduction in the rate of interest.

(2) *Plantation Finance Scheme:*

(i) Security: Providing alternative forms of security so as to make loans more readily acceptable.

(ii) Reduction in the rate of interest.

(iii) Disbursement of loan: Increase in the quantum of the 1st instalment to 50 per cent of the total amount per hectare.

(3) A separate scheme to provide loans for installing tubewells for irrigation.

Government's decisions on the above suggestions are given below:

Hire Purchase Scheme:

(a) Agreed to the simplification of the existing procedure in accepting applications.

(b) The ceiling to individual tea estates has been increased to Rs. 5 lakhs for the supply of tea machinery/irrigation equipment.

Plantation Finance Scheme:

Disbursement of loan for the first instalment has been fixed upto 50 per cent of the loan per hectare.

The Board's other suggestions for providing impetus for increasing production are under various stages of consideration.

(b)	Year	Provision made in the Revised Estimates of the Board for the year	Disbursed by the Board to the Suppliers
	1962-63	Rs. 50 lakhs.	Rs. 42.23 lakhs.
	1963-64	Rs. 60 lakhs.	Rs. 49.36 lakhs. (up to 31st January, 1964)

Import of Dry Fruits from Afghanistan

226. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh agreement has been signed with Afghanistan for the import of dry fruits;

(b) if so, the duration of the agreement and the quantity of dry fruits to be imported under it together with the value thereof;

(c) whether the payment will be in rupees or on barter of articles or commodities; and

(d) if on barter basis, the articles or commodities to be exported and their value?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A copy of the Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement for 1964-65 signed on 21st January, 1964 has been sent to the Parliament Library. The Arrangement will be valid initially for a period of one year with effect from the 1st February, 1964 and will be renewable on a year-to-year basis for a further period of two years unless either Contracting Party gives notice to the contrary one month prior to the expiry of each year of the Arrangement. The Arrangement provides for export of fresh and dry fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs by Afghanistan mentioned in Schedule 'A' and export of goods by India mentioned in the Schedule 'E' on a balanced trade basis. No ceilings have been prescribed for individual commodities for export by Afghanistan. The annual volume of trade is expected to be around Rs. 11 crores both ways.

शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) में कोयले की नई खदान

२२८. **श्री उटिया :** क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शहडोल जिला मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले की नई खदान का १९६४ के लिये लीज दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने टन कोयले का उत्पादन १९६३ में हुआ है ; और

(ग) इसमें से कितने टन कोयले का उत्पादन राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने किया है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) खान और खनिज-पदार्थ (नियमन और विकास) एक्ट, १९५७ और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति से राज्य सरकार द्वारा खनन पट्ट मंजर किये जाते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिला की किसी

खदान के लिये १९६४ के लिये खनन पट्टे की स्वीकृति अब तक नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) ७.२४ मिलियन मीटर टन (नवम्बर, १९६३ तक) ।

(ग) १.५६ मिलियन मीटर टन (नवम्बर १९६३ तक)

फोटोग्राफ की फिल्मों का आयात

२२९. { **श्री बड़े :**
श्री प० कुन्हन :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने फोटोग्राफ की फिल्मों तथा कागज़ के बाहर के देशों से आयात के लायसेंस रद्द कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या आगफा कम्पनी फोटोग्राफ तथा तत्सम्बन्धी माल और फोटोग्राफ की फिल्मों तथा कागज़ के व्यापार का एकाधिकार दे दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में फोटोग्राफी तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापारियों ने सरकार के पास कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) फोटोग्राफ की फिल्मों तथा कागज़ के आयात पर कोई रोक नहीं है । इसका स्पष्टीकरण करते हुये स्थानीय ट्रेड एण्ड प्रोफेशनल फोटोग्राफर्स एसोसियेशन को हाल ही में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि सरकार की नीति यह रहेगी कि वह उतने मूल्य का ही सामान आयात करने की अनुमति देगी जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध होगी जिससे देश की काफी आवश्यकता देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाकर उससे पूरी की जा सके ।

Kuttai Salt Water Exclusion Project, Kerala

230. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Kerala to include the Kuttai Salt Water Exclusion Project in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government have approved this scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corrugated Cement Sheets

231. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the production of corrugated cement sheets during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the State-wise distribution of corrugated cement sheets and also to Central Government Departments during the above mentioned periods?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Separate figures of production of corrugated cement sheets are not available. The figures of production of asbestos cement sheets (including corrugated cement sheets which account for approxi-

mately 90 per cent. of the total production) are as follows:

Year	Production (In tonnes)
1960-61	1,77,432
1961-62	1,78,171
1962-63	2,00,870
1963-64 (Upto Dec., 1963)	1,97,789

(b) There is no statutory control on the distribution of asbestos cement products and information on State-wise distribution and supplies to Central Government Departments is not available.

Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi

232. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Anjanappa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Stockyard of Forging and Casting machines of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi have suffered heavy loss due to outbreak of fire recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A fire broke out in one of the open gantries of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi in the early hours of January 29, 1964. The fire was completely extinguished by about 7.30 a.m. It is estimated that about 100 packages in all have been damaged. The total value of the equipment contained in these packages is estimated to be about Rs. 45 lakhs. It is yet to be determined whether any portion of this equipment can be salvaged and used by importing only the replacements for the damaged components. The case has been reported to the Police and the local police under the guidance and with the advice of the Chief Security Officer of Public Sector Undertakings in the Office of the Director, Intelligence Bureau is conducting the investigations and has taken charge of the affected area.

Corrugated Iron Sheets

233. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the production of corrugated iron sheets during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far;

(b) import of corrugated iron sheets during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(c) the State-wise distribution of corrugated iron sheets and also to Central Government departments during the above mentioned periods?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2293/64].

Staple Wool

234. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of the country of the long staple wool for 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the quantities that were met within the country and quantities that were imported;

(c) the names of the countries from which imported;

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(d) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of long staple wool is lying undisposed and import licences are being issued; **and**

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2293/64].

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari who passed away at Madras on the 13th February, 1964 at the age of 83.

He was a Member and Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1947 to 1950.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRE AT THE PLANT OF THE HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering on the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The loss caused by fire on the 29th January, 1964 at the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): A fire broke out in one of the open gantries of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi in the early hours of January 29, 1964. The news of the fire was communicated to the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. at about 5.00 in the morning from the Corporation's Telephone Exchange. Immediately thereafter almost all the top officers of the Corporation, who were present in station, reached the spot and with the help of fire-fighting staff, security men and such other employees who could be collected at that time, tried to localise the fire and managed to bring it under control. The fire was completely extinguished by about 7.30 a.m.

2. The place where the fire occured is enclosed by barbed wire and is in charge of the security staff who are posted on duty all the 24 hours. The total area affected by the fire was about 600 sq. ft.

3. It is estimated that about 100 packages in all have been damaged by this fire. These consisted of 36 machine tools, 11 cranes, 7 electrical transformers and distribution boards etc. The total value of the equipments contained in all these packages is estimated to be about Rs. 45 lakhs. It is yet to be determined whether any portion of this equipment can be salvaged and used by importing only replacement for damaged components. The extent to which salvaging of various components is possible will be known when detailed examination of each and every package is done by the technical officers of the Corporation. The total loss will be reduced to the extent to which it will be possible to salvage the components.

4. The Heavy Machine Building Plant is being put up with the technical collaboration of the U.S.S.R. authorities. The Head of the Russian

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Experts has examined the damaged packages in regard to its effects on the production programme of Heavy Engineering Corporation. He is of the opinion that by transferring some machine tools etc. meant for the other shops to reduction gear department which is scheduled to go in production during the year 1964, it will be possible to maintain the production programme of 1964. However, if in the meantime supply of these equipments for the medium and heavy machine shops is not arranged the production programme of 1965 is likely to suffer.

5. The Corporation authorities as well as the Ministry have got into touch with the top representatives of U.S.S.R. Government and have impressed on them the imperative need of replacing the damaged machine tools, etc. on a priority basis. It is expected that co-operation of Russian authorities will be available to us in full measure and the set-back to our production programme, if any, will be for the shortest possible duration.

6. A list of the important equipment damaged is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2294/64].

7. The case has been reported to the police and the police is conducting investigations and have taken charge of the affected area. As soon as the police authorities permit the Corporation staff to examine these packages in detail, the extent of damage will be more precisely known, both item-wise and in terms of money value.

8. As the matter is being investigated by the police, it is premature to express any opinion about the cause of fire and other connected matters.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether there has been a demand from the workers for an inquiry by a High Court Judge and for the removal of the Chief Security Officer to enable them to give evidence without fear of victimisation and the Government's reaction thereto?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now the police investigation is going on. That will have to be completed. After that, a general inquiry will be made to find out whether there were any deficiencies on the part of the management which led to this occurrence of fire.

श्री शशिरंजन (पपरी) : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि आग कितने बजे लगी और उसकी खबर कितने बजे मालूम हुई ? और क्या यह बात सही है कि वहां पर आग बुझाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): क्योंकि अरली अवर्स में आग लगी थी . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is now estimated that the fire should have started round about 3 a.m. or 3.30 a.m. The news reached the chairman only at about five o'clock.

Shri Tyagi: Why so late?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the matter under investigation.

श्री शशिरंजन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां आग बुझाने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी ?

Mr. Speaker: That would be known only after investigation.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Was there no fire-fighting equipment? Was it not commissioned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The fire-fighting equipment was there. After the news of fire was received, the fire-fighting equipment came there and put out the fire.

श्री ह० च० सौय : (सिंहभूम) : क्या ह बात सही है कि इसके पहले भी एक दफा ग्राग लगी थी । तो इस सम्बन्ध में फायर इक्विपमेंट का इन्तिजाम क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The fire-fighting equipment was there....

Shri Shashi Ranjan: But it was not in working order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: And it was the fire-fighting equipment which put out the fire.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: But it was not in working order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have any such information just now. An inquiry is being made, and perhaps, further details will be available thereafter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Although I know that the matter is under investigation, I would like to know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that behind the mystery of the out-break of this fire within a space enclosed by barbed wire lies the long-drawn-out quarrel or rivalry which has been taking place at the HEC between two rival wings of the INTUC struggling for recognition from the authorities. This report has appeared in the papers. Has it been brought to the notice of Government? Will the police be asked to investigate into that also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The police are investigating into every aspect. I am sure they will take notice of the faction which exists in the labour union also.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal (Jainagar): In view of the fact that this is the second fire there, what steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such sad event?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To say that this is the second fire is a little bit misleading, because the first accident occurred when a spark fell on a package and it caught fire and it was immediately extinguished. As far as this fire is concerned, there is something more behind it. That is why it is under investigation, and we would be able to know the facts only when the investigation is complete.

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : क्या यह सही है कि वहां पर कुल मिला कर ६ फायर ब्रिगेड हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के पास हैं, जिन में से तीन तो बिल्कुल खराब हालत में थे और बाकी में से दो के ड्राइवर नहीं थे ? क्या यह सही है कि एसा इसलिए हुआ कि यह सेबटेज की बात थी ?

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : सेबटेज का पता तो इनवस्टीगशन से चलेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Whether there was any sabotage or not is a matter under investigation.

Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh: I am sorry that the hon. Minister has not perhaps followed what I had said in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: Nor could I hear the hon. Member.

Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh: I shall repeat it in English now. There were altogether six fire brigades, out of which three had gone out of order, and there were no drivers for two of the remaining three. Is it a fact that this was due to sabotage?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have said, all these matters are under investigation now, and I would not hazard any opinion just now.

Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh: The existence of the fire brigades in that condition is also a matter for investigation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put his question already, and he has said that three of them were out of order because of some sabotage. The hon. Minister says that that would be known only after the investigation is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After hearing the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that it was a case of sabotage. I would like to know

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
whether the investigation has been entrusted to the local police or to the Central Intelligence Bureau or to the Special Police Establishment.

Shri C. Subramaniam: A special officer who is in charge of security arrangements for the public sector projects is also associated with the investigation.

12.09 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया था महंगाई और अकाल के बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बतलाता हूं कि मैंने उसका क्या किया है, आप उसके मजमून में नहीं जा सकते ।

मुझे आपका कामरोको प्रस्ताव मिला था, मगर मैंने उसी दिन, ११ तारीख को, कहा था कि चूंकि हम प्रज़ीडेंट के एड्रेस पर चल रहे हैं इस वास्ते उसमें उसका मजमून लाया जा सकता है । आपकी पार्टी को आज या कल समय मिलने वाला है और उस मौक़े पर आप इसको डिस्कस कर समते हैं । इस लिए आपका वह कामरोको प्रस्ताव मंजूर नहीं किया गया ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसमें कुछ थोड़ा सा अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । निवदन यह है कि सवाल इस बात का नहीं है कि इस बात की चर्चा हो जाय या वह अल्फ़ाज़ सदन में आ जायं । सवाल तो इस बात का है कि कामरोको प्रस्ताव तभी आता है कि अगर उस बात के ऊपर विचार न हो तो देश में टूट फूट हो जाय या देश में घोर नुकसान हो । यह आज जो महंगाई और अकाल की बात मैं कहता हूं वह इस नाते कहता हूं कि अगर यह बढ़ती हुई कीमतों और महंगाई के बारे में इस सदन ने तत्काल विचार न किया और उसका कोई ल नहीं सोचा तो देश...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिये । मैंने आप को सुन लिया । मैं इससे पहले भी कई दफ़े यह चीज कह चका हूं कि अगर में अपने दफ्तर में कोई प्रस्ताव नामंजूर करूं और मेम्बर साहब को शिकायत हो तो उनकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी कि वह मेरे पास आकर अपनी शिकायत को बतलायें और अपनी दलील दें ताकि मैं भी समझ सकूं लेकिन ऐसा न कर हाउस में बार बार उठ कर बोलना मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि यह उचित नहीं है । मम्बर साहब फिर वही बाधा डालने का पुराना तरीका बर्त रहे हैं और इस तरह यहां हाउस में जो कार्य-वाही चल रही है उसमें रुकावट डालते हैं मैं उनसे फिर दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अभी उनको यदि शिकायत है तो वह इसके लिए मेरे पास आयें, मुझ से समझें और मुझे खुद समझायें । फिर आपस में बैठ कर तसल्ली करेंगे और अगर तब भी उनको तसल्ली न हो तो वह लिख सकते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : इसमें मेरा एक निवेदन है कि मैं वहां बाहर उनके पास जाऊं और बात करूं यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है । यह तो ठीक है कि वे बुजुर्ग हैं, नेता हैं और उनकी मेरे दिल में क़द्र व इज्जत है लेकिन मेरा दरअसल यह सदन है जहां कि बात उठाई जानी चाहिए और हाउस ही अल्टीमेट एथारिटी है कि वह इसका आख़िरी फैसला दे कि यह बात यहां सदन में उठने दी जाय या नहीं और इसलिए मैं इस बात को सदन के सामने ही रखना चाहूंगा ...

अध्यक्ष मरोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायं । अमरीका में तो यह है कि वहां स्वीकार कोई फैसला दे तो हाउस के पास अपील हो सकती है लेकिन यहां यह चीज नहीं है । इसका फैसला करना मेरे हाथ में है और स्वीकार की पोजीशन में मैंने फैसला दे दिया है वह आपको मानना होगा और इस वास्ते इसमे और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय...:

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायं । माननीय सदस्य जान बूझ कर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लें । आख़िर मैं यहां पर उस इलाके से चुन कर आया हूं, मेरी जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदारी है जिसको कि मैं यहां पर निभाना चाहता हूं । वहां अकाल पड़ रहा है । काफ़ी एकड़ फसल तबाह व बर्बाद हो गयी है..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कई बार कहा कि आप बैंठ जायं लेकिन आप बराबर जानबूझ कर कार्यवाही में बाधा डालते जा रहे हैं

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी यह नीति नहीं है कि मैं कार्यवाही में बाधा डालूं लेकिन जब अकाल की स्थिति हो, महंगाई दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही हो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे अफसोस से मेम्बर को नाम से पुकारना पड़ेगा...

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He should be named.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां हाउस में जनता के वोटों पर चुन कर आया हूं और मैं अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल जानबूझ कर, परसिसटेंटली और कंसिस्टेंटली बीच में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं, बाधा डाल रहे हैं जो कि कानन के बरख़िलाफ है : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूगा कि वे यहीं इसको बन्द कर दें वरना मझे इससे कुछ और ज्यादा करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आप को नाम से पुकार कर मेम्बर का नाम लेकर यह कहता हूं कि श्री बागड़ी जानबूझ कर इस हाउस की कार्यवाही को चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं और उसमें बाधा डाल रहे हैं इसलिए वह बाकी दिन के लिए हाउस से बाहर चले जायं ।

श्री बागड़ी : काफ़ी एकड़ फसल तबाह हो गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मेम्बर साहब को अभी कहा है कि वह बाक़ी दिन के लिए हाउस से बाहर चले जायं लेकिन वह अभी तक उसकी तामील नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Why don't you suspend him for a week, Sir?

Shri Raghunath Singh: I move that the hon. Member be suspended for seven days.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I second it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: What is this hallabaloo, Sir? I do not understand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is obeying you Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: I do not want to come in the way of your ruling. But I do not know what this is all about.

Mr. Speaker: I will explain to Shri Ranga.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरी प्रार्थना भी थोड़ी सुन लीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आप बैठ जाइये । He had given notice of an adjournment motion which I disallowed, and I have told him that because the President's Address is being discussed now, and his party is likely to be called today, he can take up any matter that he likes, and he has the earliest opportunity for which that adjournment motion was intended. I have disallowed. I have not given consent to that adjournment motion. He stood up and raised it again. Then I explained to him that it is the procedure that if I have disallowed, or not given my consent to any adjournment motion, and if the Member feels dissatisfied, he can come to my chamber and discuss with me as to whether he has any substantial ground for me to reconsider it. He says he is not prepared to come to my chamber to discuss this thing and that the House should decide. I have told him that the House has no power over my decision in this particular matter, though the House is sovereign in all other respects. Then I asked him to discontinue and not to be an obstruction in the proceedings. He disobeys, he goes on. Then I named him and asked him to go out for the remainder of the day. He does not obey that even. He persists in this behaviour, and now the motion has come that he might be suspended for seven days.

Shri Ranga: I wish to move an amendment. It is much better.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये . . .

Mr. Speaker: I would enquire from Shri Ranga as to what is the procedure or remedy for me if I take a decision and then he disobeys that also and he does not go out?

(At this stage, Shri Bagri left the House).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Then you have got the usual procedure. That is why the Marshal is here.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He had already been suspended once before for seven days. This is not the first offence that he is committing, and therefore, when a motion has come, I have to put it, but now that he has gone out, I do not think there is any need now to proceed further with that motion.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I withdraw my motion.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये । यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर चल रही बहस में यह सब बातें कही जा सकती हैं लेकिन यह चर्चा आख़िर कहां तक की जायगी ? देश की स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर है । देश में ग़रीब लोगों की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है और इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्थिति की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपको अलग से तत्काल इस पर विचार के लिए समय देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष : महोदय. अब आप बैठ जाएं ।

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINERAL CONCESSION (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (**Shri C. Subramaniam**): I beg (1) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1595 dated the 5th October, 1963.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1685 dated the 26th October, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2035/63.]

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2283/64.]

JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) THIRD AMENDMENT ORDER ETC.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Third Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 3423 dated the 14th December, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2284/64.]

(ii) The tea (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1936 dated the 21st December, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2285/64.]

(iii) Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1962-63 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2286/64.]

GRANT OF LOAN TO LICENSED SALT MANUFACTURERS (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Kanungo I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Grant of Loans to Licensed Salt Manufacturers (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 151 dated the 1st February, 1964 under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2287/64].

DELHI ELECTORAL COLLEGE (ELECTION OF MEMBERS) AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Electroal College (Election of Members) Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 330 dated 21st January, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2288/64].

12.19 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 17th February, 1964, will consist of:

(i) Further discussion of the Motion of Thanks on the Ad-

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]
dress by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President.

(ii) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1964-65.

(iii) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1964-65.

12.19½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(TWENTY-THIRD REPORT)

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th February, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th February, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, on behalf of Shri Nanda I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करता हूं, क्योंकि इस बिल में न्यायाधीशों की इनकपेसिटी और बीमारी के कारण असमर्थता का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को एसे बिल लाने का क्या अधिकार है, जबकि उसमें इतना नैतिक साहस नहीं है कि वह अपने बीमार और असमर्थ प्र ान मन्त्री को बदल सके और देश को स्वस्थ नेतृत्व दिला सके। *(Interruption).*

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is a reflection on the Prime Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्ट्रोडक्शन पर यह ऐतराज तो नहीं हो सकता है। यह ऐतरा तो इन्ट्रोडक्शन के लिए काफ़ी नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT, DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the following

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14-2-1964.

motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri and seconded by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 13th February, 1964, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in the following terms:

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1964."

Shri Balmiki.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का हृदय से आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है । हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्रपति का कार्य निबाहते हुए दोनों सदनों के सम्मुख जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उस के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देने का प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष रखा गया है । मैं भी उस धन्यवाद में सम्मिलित होते हुए कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं ।

सर्वे सुखिना: भवन्तु,
सर्वे सन्तु निरामया:,
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु,
मा कश्चिद् दु:खभाग भवेत् ।

हमारा यह ध्येय है कि हम अपने देश के सभी नागरिकों को सुखी अवस्था प्राप्त करायें । हमारी योजनाओं का, और हमारे सब कार्यों का, यही उद्देश्य है कि हम सभी को सुखी बना सकें । यह ठीक है कि जब हमारे देश पर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ, यद्यपि इस समय वैसी स्थिति नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बना हुआ है, बाहरी तरीके से भी और भीतरी तरीके से भी कि हमें बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर ध्यान दन की आवश्यकता है ।

हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में देश की अनेक समस्याओं की ओर, चाहे वे आर्थिक समस्यायें हों और चाहे विकास सम्बन्धी समस्यायें, हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । अपने देश में हम आवड़ी से लेकर जयपुर तक और जयपुर से ले कर भुवनेश्वर तक समाजवाद की दिशा की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और समाजवाद ही हमारा दृष्टिकोण है । समाजवाद हमारे लिए एक वरदान है और विशेष कर उन लोगों के लिए, जो ग़रीब हैं, लाचार और मजबूर हैं, दलित हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं, फिर चाहे वह वरदान किसी को भाए या न भाए । यह ठीक है कि यहां पर कुछ ऐसे विचार के लोग या इस प्रकार की संस्थाएं हो सकती हैं, जोकि समाजवाद को न मानती हों । लेकिन वास्तव में आज भी हमारे देश में समाजवाद की आवश्यकता है । किन्तु समाजवाद केवल शब्द मात्र से ही नहीं आता है, बल्कि समाजवाद के लिए कुछ वातावरण उत्पन्न करना होता है, कुछ समान सुविधायें उपलब्ध करनी होती हैं, समान अवसर देने होते हैं और देश में व्याप्त विषमताओं को दूर करने की आवश्यकता होती है, चाहे वे विषमतायें आर्थिक हों या सामाजिक ।

हमारे कुछ साथी यह कहते हैं कि जो उत्पादन के साधन हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार की सरकारी मदाख़लत नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं उस विचार का नहीं हूं । यदि देश में समाजवाद लाना है, तो उत्पादन के साधनों और वितरण के साधनों को नियंत्रित करना होगा । यदि हमारे देश में उत्पादन के साधनों पर नियंत्रण न होने के कारण कुछ लोग मालदार होते चले जायें और धनी बनते चले जायें, यदि उत्पादन के साधनों को किसी प्रकार सीमित न करने के कारण धन कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में इकट्ठा होता चला जाये, यदि उस धन को बांटने के उपाय न किये जायें और इस प्रकार से मालदार और मालदार होता जाये और गरीब और

[श्री वाल्मीकि]

ग़रीब होता जाय, तो मेरे विचार में हम समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त से ज़रा हट जाते हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि हम उत्पादन के साधनों को इस तरह से सीमित करें कि कोई बहुत बड़ा किसान न रह सके, चाहे वह कोई फ़ार्म वाला हो या बड़ा कारखानेदार हो। इस बारे में सीमा-निर्धारण की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, तो हम समाजवाद की दिशा की ओर नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जिस प्रकार उद्योगपतियों या धनी वर्ग के दूसरे लोगों को बढ़ावा मिलता है और सब लाभ उन्हीं को प्राप्त होता है उसी प्रकार उन लोगों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाये, जोकि मेहनत करते है, जो मेहनतकश हैं और उन को भी लाभ का हिस्सा प्राप्त होना चाहिये। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक वितरण के साधनों के नियंत्रित करने का संबंध है, उधर भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन बहुत अनमने ढंग से। आज स्थिति यह है कि कोई भी वस्तु साधारण लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं होती है, फिर चाहे वह वस्तु कारख़ाने में पैदा की गई हो और चाहे खेतों में पैदा की गई हो। यदि सब वस्तुओं को साधारण लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने की समुचित व्यवस्था की जायगी, तभी हम समाजवाद की ओर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट सप्लाई आफ़िसिज़ में भ्रष्टाचार है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप सीमेंट, कोयला, ईंटें और दूसरी चीजें यक़ीनी तौर पर साधारणतया साधारण आदमियों को प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। आज किसी बड़े आदमी को तो सैकड़ों बोरी सीमेंट मिल सकता है, लेकिन एक ग़रीब आदमी को अपने मकान की थोड़ी सी मरम्मत करने के लिए एक बोरी सीमेंट भी नहीं मिलता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जब हमारे देश को समाजवाद की आवश्यकता है, तो जब तक हम उत्पादन के साधनों को सीमित नहीं करते हैं और वितरण पर विशेष नियंत्रण रख कर लोगों को जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराते हैं, तब तक हम समाजवाद की ओर आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। मेरा विशेष आग्रह है कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

यह अच्छी बात है कि हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया है और कहा है कि हमारे उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और वह धन्यवाद की बात है। लेकिन जहां तक खेती के उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, वह संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं बढ़ा है और खेती की उन्नति उतनी आशाजनक और संतोषजनक नहीं हुई है, जितनी कि होनी चाहिये थी; परन्तु इस में दोष किस का है? किसी का दोष नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि जहां तक सरकार की ओर से दिये जाने वाले साधनों और सहायता का प्रश्न है, वे किसान को प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं। किसान को वक्त पर न पानी मिलता है और न उन्नत बीज तथा खाद मिलती है। आज-कल फ़र्टलाइज़र की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन उस को प्राप्त करने में भी एक प्रकार की असुविधा है, जिस की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। विशेषकर ऐसी स्थिति में, जबकि हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, तो हमारा विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिये कि हम किसानों को आवश्यक सुविधायें दिलायें। जो धरती अब भी बंजर पड़ी हुई है, चाहे वह कहीं भी है, उस को खेती के काबिल बनाने की ज़रूरत है। ऐसी ज़मीनों को खेती के योग्य बनाने और किसानों को सब आवश्यक सुविधायें देने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वे खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। हमारी जो सरकारी मशीनरी है, हमारे जो अधिकारी इस कार्य में लगे हुए हैं, वे बड़ी ही उदासीनता से कार्य करते हैं। विशेषकर मैं कहना चाहता

हूं कि खेती के काम में जो अधिकारी लगे हुए हैं उनको खेती का उतना सामान्य ज्ञान नहीं होता है जितना कि एक साधारण किसान तक को होता है। यह सही है कि अभी हमारे देश के अनेक भागों में खेती के पुराने तरीकों को ही काम में लाया जाता है, उन को ही अख्त्यार किया जाता है और नए तरीके जो है, नए साधन जो हैं, उन को नहीं अपनाया जाता है। लेकिन इसके लिए हम भी कम दोषी नहीं हैं। हम इन साधनों को किसानों को उपलब्ध नहीं कराते।

आप देखें कि देश के अनेक भागों में पिछड़ापन है, खेती के काम में पिछड़ापन है। ये जो पिछड़ेपन हैं, इन को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है, इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अभी कुछ वक्त हुआ है मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भागों में गया। वहां के पिछड़ेपन को देख कर मैं चकित रह गया। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एक आयोग बनाया था और वह उस पिछड़े भाग का दौरा करने गया था। लेकिन यह थोड़े से ही भाग में गया था। अभी मैं बलिया के अन्दर था। वहां के पिछड़ेपन को देख कर, वहां की जनता के पिछड़ेपन को देख कर मुझे बहुत ज्यादा दुःख हुआ। जब हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, जब हम कहते हैं कि देश को हम आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, जब हम बड़े-बड़े दावे करते हैं तो हम को ऐसे इलाकों को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा जो पिछड़े हुए हैं फिर चाहे वे देश के किसी भी भाग में क्यों न हों, और साथ ही साथ ऐसे वर्गों को भी ध्यान रखना होगा जो पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि वे समान स्तर पर उन्नति कर सकें।

हमारे सामने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना है। उसके जो लक्ष्य हैं, उनको हम प्राप्त शायद नहीं कर सकेंगे। उसके लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए हम किसी तरह से भी आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। इस बात को हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने भी जाहिर किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में हम आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं, जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में हम पिछड़ गए हैं, उन-उन क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये और जो लक्ष्य हैं, उन को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की जाये। पहली योजना के जो नतीजे निकले थे. वे हमारे सामने हैं, दूसरी योजना के जो नतीजे निकले थे, वे भी हमारे सामने हैं। कहां-कहां क्या-क्या कमियां रह गई, वे भी हमारे सामने हैं। उन से हमें सबक लेना चाहिये और जो कमजोरियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हम काम जो फैलाते चले जाते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि हम बहुत दूर तक चलते जायें, बहुत सी योजनाएं एक साथ कर लें और इसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि हम बहुत कम कर पाते हैं। हमें चाहिये कि हम सीमित ढंग से थोड़ा सा काम हाथ में ले कर उसको अच्छी तरह से करने की कोशिश करें। अगर हम ने ऐसा किया तो इसके बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की आशा हम कर सकते हैं। हमारे जो साधन और हमारे जो प्रसाधन हैं, वे तब लोगों तक फैल सकेंगे और हमारा जो काम है वह आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

खेती के उत्पादन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उसको बढ़ाने की ओर हमें विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि किसान की जो माली हालत है, उसकी जो आर्थिक हालत है, उसको सुधारा जाए। हम किसान के लिए नए साधन पैदा तो कर देते हैं लेकिन किसान के हाथ में इतनी शक्ति नहीं होती है कि वह उन साधनों से फायदा उठा सके। किसान में इतनी क्षमता नहीं होती है कि वह अपनी फसल को रोक कर रख सके और जब चाहे बेच सके। उसको मजबूर हो कर उसको उस समय बेच देना पड़ता है जब भाव कम होते हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि आपने वेयरहाउसिस खोल दिये हैं जहां पर किसान अपना गल्ला रख सकता है, अपनी पैदा की हुई चीज रख सकता है, जहां वह जमा करवा सकता है। लेकिन आप देखें कि ये वेयरहाउसिज आपने

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

कहां खोल रखे हैं। इनको आपने शहरों तक ही सीमित कर रखा है। इनको आपने गांवों के अन्दर नहीं फैलाया है, गांवों के अन्दरूनी भागों में इनको आपने नहीं खोला है। इसवास्ते यह बहुत जरूरी बात है कि उधर आप का ध्यान जाय। जहां तक कर्ज़ की सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वह भी जो छोटा किसान है, उसको प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं और अगर कभी होता भी है तो समय पर प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आपने कर्ज़ की कई सहूलियतें मुहैया कर दी हैं, जैसे कि कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं, कोआप्रेटिव बैंक्स हैं तथा इस तरह की दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं लेकिन इतना होने पर भी बहुत कम मात्रा में उनको कर्ज़ मिल पाता है और जो मिलता भी है उस पर ब्याज की दर उसको अधिक देनी पड़ती है। इस ओर भी आपको चाहिये कि आप ध्यान दें।

आप समाजवाद ला रहे हैं। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हम देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, हम देश को खुशहाल बनाना चाहते हैं, यह भी आप कहते हैं और यह भी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन समाजवाद के रास्ते में दो सब से बड़ी रुकावटें हैं। एक तो साम्प्रदायिकता सब से बड़ी रुकावट है और दूसरी सब से बड़ी रुकावट अस्पृश्यता है। जहां तक साम्प्रदायिकता का सम्बन्ध है, हम इसके नतीजे देश में देख चुके हैं। हमारे देश का विभाजन हुआ, लाखों लोग इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर आने-जाने को मजबूर हुए। इस को बदक़िस्मती न कहा जाय तो और क्या कहा जाय। हम ने अपने संविधान में धर्म निरपेक्षता को माना है। वह ऊंची बात है। हम सब उस का आदर करते हैं। हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान कोई भी मनोवृत्ति रखता हो, उसका कुछ भी दृष्टिकोण हो लेकिन हम अपने अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति उदासीन नहीं रह सकते हैं। पाकिस्तान वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति उदासीन है, लेकिन हम उदासीन नहीं हैं। अल्पसंख्यकों में ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे हरिजन भाइयों के अन्दर भी कुछ ऐसे लोग घूमते फिरते हैं और उन में गलतफहमियां फैलाते फिरते हैं। लेकिन हमारे इन भाइयों के विचार परिपक्व हैं और देश का नेतृत्व करने वालों में, देश की महान् संस्था में, देश की समाजवादी विचारधारा में इनका दृढ़ विश्वास है। लेकिन यह भी आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि देश के अनेक भागों में जनता के मन में ऐसी भावना व्याप्त है कि हमारे भाई जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हैं, जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं, उनकी जान और उन के माल की रक्षा के लिए हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोई विशेष क़दम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उनकी रक्षा के लिए आप सारे साधन जुटायें और कोई भी कोशिश उठा न रखें। अगर कोई यह कहता है कि आबादी की अदला-बदली हो, तो इस को माना नहीं जा सकता है। हम इसके नतीजे भुगत चुके हैं, इसको देख चुके हैं। हमारा पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान किसी भी मनोवृत्ति का हो, हमारी वैसी मनोवृत्ति नहीं हो सकती है और उस दृष्टि से हम नहीं सोच सकते हैं। जिस तरह का वातावरण पाकिस्तान ने अपने देश में पैदा कर रखा है, उस तरह का वातावरण हम अपने देश में पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर फिर पाकिस्तान हठधर्मी तथा नफरत से काम लेता है और अल्पसंख्यकों पर अत्याचार करता है, उनको वहां से भगाना चाहता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार उनके लिए अपने दरवाज़े खोल दे और उनको यहां बसाने के लिए कोई कसर उठा न रखे, सभी सम्भव उपाय करे, सभी संभव क़दम उठाये।

समाजवाद का सब से बड़ा शत्रु साम्प्रदायिकता और अस्पृश्यता हैं। इन दोनों शत्रुओं का नाश करने के लिए हमें सक्रिय होना पड़ेगा और सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे। जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके प्रति अस्पृश्यता बरते जाने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि सरकारी प्रयत्न चाहे केन्द्र की ओर से किये गये हों या

राज्य सरकारों की ओर से, बहुत ही धीमे हैं और बहुत ही उदासीनता से किये गये हैं। तेज़ी से इस दिशा में ठोस क़दम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। यह जो जिम्मेवारी शासन की है, इससे वह बच नहीं सकता है। इस समस्या के प्रति वह अपनी आंखें मूंद नहीं सकता है, इस से वह उदासीन नहीं रह सकता है। आज उन के दिलों और दिमागों को जीतने की आवश्यकता है। जिस तरह से गांधी जी ने मनुष्य के हृदयों को जीता था उसी तरह से हमें भी लोगों के हृदयों को जीतना है। जिस तरह से गांधी जी सोचा करते थे, उसी तरह से हम को भी सोचना होगा। जिस तरह का गांधी जी चाहते थे वातावरण तैयार हो, वैसा वातावरण हमें तैयार करना होगा। जब ऐसा होगा तभी समाजवाद का कोई अर्थ हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं। जो साधनहीन आदमी हैं, जो अवसर-हीन आदमी हैं और जो सदियों से पददलित तथा शोषित रहे हैं, उन को किस तरह से अवसर प्राप्त हो सकते हैं, इसको हमें सोचना होगा। इसके अनुकूल वातावरण हमें देश में निर्मित करना होगा। गांधी जी चाहते थे कि भंगी की बेटी राज्य की उच्चतम सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले कर बैठे, उसको उच्चतम स्थान प्राप्त हो, उसको उच्चतम स्थानों तक पहुंचने के लिए अवसर प्राप्त हों। यह सब हमें करना होगा। वाक़ई ऐसा किया जा रहा है, इस बारे में हमें शक होता है। आज भी इस तरह की चीजें होती हैं जिन को देख कर हमारा सिर शर्म से नीचे झुक जाता है। आज जबकि देश पर संकटापन्न स्थिति है, हरिजनों ने, गरीब लोगों ने, मजलूम लोगों ने, किसानों ने, मजदूरों ने अपना सब कुछ लुटा कर देश के रक्षा प्रयत्नों में सहयोग दिया है। अब भी देश के हरिजन देश के साथ हैं और हर तरीक़े से देश की सेवा करने को तत्पर हैं। चाहे बाहरी बात हो या अन्दरूनी बात हो, होनी बात हो या अनहोनी बात हो, वे आपके साथ हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज भी अनहोनी घटनायें घटित होती हैं, हमारा अपमान होता है, आगजनी की घटनायें होती हैं, बदचलनी की घटनायें होती हैं लेकिन उन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जो अधिकारीगण हैं, जो कलैक्टर हैं, जो पुलिस कप्तान हैं, वे उनकी तरफ बिल्कुल से मुंह मोड़ लेते हैं। अभी ६ जनवरी की ही बात है, सिरसा गांव में जो औरंगाबाद दक्कन के पास है, हरिजनों के साथ बहुत बुरी बीती है, उन की बेटियों का प्रदर्शन किया गया है, उनकी बेटियों को पैरेड करने पर मजबूर किया गया है। इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें हैं, इन की मैं निन्दा करता हूं, ये बहुत ही शर्मनाक हैं। यह जो घटना घटी है, इसकी ओर मैं महाराष्ट्र सरकार का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह क़सूरवार लोगों के खिलाफ़ कार्रवाई करे। एक ही जगह पर इस तरह की घटनायें घटी हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस तरह की घटनायें आम हैं।

ज़मीन के मामले को आप लें। अभी बम्बई के अन्दर हमारे महान्‌तम् नेता, हरि-जनों के नेता, उनके हृदय-सम्राट बाबू जग-जीवन राम जी ने गांवों में हरिजनों के लिये रहने के लिये ज़मीन दिये जाने की आवाज़ उठाई थी और इस आवश्यकता की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। उन के लिए आवास की समस्या बड़ी भयंकर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी तथा हमारी सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो जो असन्तोष उनमें व्याप्त है, वह दूर नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं, लेकिन वे बिल्कुल भी आशाजनक नहीं हैं।

आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, एकता की बात करते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि जो सफाई पेशा लोग हैं, जो मेहतर हैं, जो बाल्मीकी हैं, उन को किस तरह का भयंकर जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ता है। आज के ही "नवभारत टाइम्ज़" में एक चित्र छपा है उनके जीवन के सम्बन्ध में। इस तरह का चित्र छपा है, यह बड़ी ही प्रसन्नता की बात है। इससे हमें पता चलता है कि कितनी दयनीय स्थिति उनकी है। जनवरी में हमारे भाई

[श्री बाल्मीकि]

रामलीला ग्राउंड में जमा हुए थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी वहां आये थे। मैं तो उस को एक तमाशा ही कहूंगा। वहां पर रिश्वत लेने वाले भी थे और रिश्वत देने वाले भी। गला दबोच कर रिश्वत लेने वाले इंस्पैक्टर तथा दूसरे अधिकारी भी वहां मौजूद थे। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं किसी की निन्दा करूं। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत समवेदनापूर्वक कहा था, बड़े ही मार्मिक शब्दों में कहा था कि मैं आज आप लोगों के बीच आता इसलिए संकोच करता हूं कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में आपके साथ कोई अच्छा सलूक नहीं किया जा सका है। जो रिश्वत लेने वाले थे वे तो सब ऊपर मंच पर बैठे थे और जनता जोकि मजबूर हो कर रिश्वत देती है, जिस को रिश्वत देने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, वह नीचे बैठी थी। उन्होंने अपने खून से दस्तखत कर के उनको लिख कर दिया कि हम रिश्वत नहीं देंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि यहां के म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के अन्दर आज भ्रष्टाचार का वातावरण है। उस को और अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन वहां पर बहुत काफी भ्रष्टाचार है। भंगियों को दबा कर, उन की हालतों को ठीक न कर के, उन की तंगदस्ती और मजबूरी का फायदा उठा कर रिश्वत ली जाती है। उन्होंने खून से अपने हाथ से दस्तखत कर के दिया, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वे अपनी गर्दनें भी काट कर जमीन पर डाल दें तो भी वहां से रिश्वत दूर नहीं हो सकती। रिश्वत उन से ली जाती है। मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया वह भी और जो रिश्वत लेने वाले हैं, यानी रिश्वत देने वाले और रिश्वत लेने वाले दोनों अपने खून से दस्तखत कर के कहते कि हम रिश्वत नहीं लेंगे, हम किसी को मजबूर नहीं करेंगे, तो अच्छा होता। मैं आज भी कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इस तरह की प्रतिज्ञा करने के बाद भी जो स्थिति है वह अच्छी नहीं है। मैं इन शब्दों को कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि पीड़ा इन्सान को तोड़ देती है और अत्याचार उन्हें झुका देता है, लेकिन यह भाई न पीड़ा से टूटे और न अत्याचार से झुके। भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध एक पतली आवाज उठी और ये दस हजार लोग जमा हो गए, उस धीमी आवाज को आकाश तक गुंजायमान कर देने के लिये। रिश्वत ये लेते नहीं, सिर्फ देते हैं, वह भी लाचारी में, मजबूरी में। फिर भी ये लोग उठे और दस हजार खून के हस्ताक्षरों में यह सौगन्ध महक उठी कि हम रिश्वत नहीं देंगे। शासन का कर्तव्य है कि वह इनके संकल्प की रक्षा करे। समाज का कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने हृदय में इन्हें बराबरी का स्थान दे और इन्हें किसी स्तर पर भी चतुर्थ श्रेणी का नागरिक न समझा जाय। अगर यह हो जाता है तो मैं आप को अवश्य धन्यवाद दूंगा।

यह विशेष प्रसन्नता की बात है कि एक विजिलेन्स कमिशन नियुक्त किया जा रहा है देश के अन्दर और वह ऐसे क़दम उठायेगा जिस से देश से भ्रष्टाचार उठ सके, जिस से अच्छा वातावरण उत्पन्न हो सके। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब देश के अन्दर ईमानदारी की भावना आए। देश के प्रति प्रेम की भावना, अपने भाइयों के प्रति प्रेम की भावना के साथ हम इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, we are meeting in the seventh session under the lengthening shadow cast by the sinister; hate-filled conspiratorial alliance between China and Pakistan against our country, the anxious and bleak prospects further darkened by an ineffective, inefficient and corrupt administration and by the cloud of the Prime Minister's illness which, in a manner redolent of the old dynastic royal and feudal times but wholly repugnant to the spirit and processes of democracy has sparked off a non-violent, if still latent war of succession in the ruling party, at a time when all the energies....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Nath Pai: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would only submit that it should not be debited to my time.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Every human being is bound to be sick some time or the other. So, our leader also has fallen sick.

Shri Nath Pai: So, we are full of sympathy for him.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Hon. Members should not be allowed to refer to illness of members or leaders.

Shri Nath Pai: When he has all sympathy for the Prime Minister, why are you objecting?

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion, it can be referred to.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, she should never be allowed to raise a point of order. She always raises points without substance.

Mr. Speaker: Would it apply to other members of the opposition also?

Shri Nath Pai: Every time she raises points of orders without substance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure, the Prime Minister himself is pained by these unseemly developments because, knowing him so well as we do, he would have a sense of joy, of fulfilment, if the democratic process is allowed to take its normal course. I have no doubt in my mind that I am voicing the sentiments, thoughts and feelings of my colleagues here on both sides of the House and of millions outside, when I pray to God for his speedy recovery and restoration to normal health. But for this, may I submit in all humility, he should divest himself of his onerous duties and functions and ask his party, the Congress Parliamentary Party to elect a leader of their own choice, of their free, unfettered choice and if that is not acceptable to him and to the party, I would suggest that it is high time that a Deputy Prime Minister was appointed without any further delay so that, God forbid if he is temporarily incapacitated again, the Deputy Prime Minister can take up the Prime Minister's work at once, just as recently since the time when the President unfortunately fell ill the Vice-President has been discharging the functions of the President.

The Vice-President has in his address referred to several matters that naturally weigh with us very heavily at the moment but before I proceed to those subjects may I briefly point out two omissions which are rather glaring omissions in my humble judgment. One was when he referred to the honoured guests during the last few days, or the last year, he did not mention, perhaps he forgot to mention, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, General Ne Win, who was here recently. It may be that the Address was prepared and printed before he arrived here but, certainly he could have departed from the text and briefly referred to the arrival of General Ne Win in this country.

Also, Sir, there is another serious omission. I am rather sad to note that while President Kennedy's ghastly assassination, which shocked the whole country and the world was rightly noted by the Vice-President, he did not remember at that time to note that our President, the first President of India, passed away during the last year, that is, on the 28th February or the 1st of March last year. That should have been noted in the Address. I do not know whether

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these omissions are symptomatic of the slight inefficiency or lackadaisical casual manner in which things are often dealt with these days.

For instance there was also the unfortunate incident of the national anthem being played at the wrong time when the Vice-President delivered his address. It was played three times that day—once at the beginning, once in the middle and once at the end. I hope it will not happen again.

The Vice-President has very rightly referred to the Chinese threat still looming large on the horizon.

> "The Chinese threat has continued throughout the year, though there has been no actual fighting along our borders. China still maintains its intransigent attitude on the Colombo proposals and Chinese military build-up along our borders has increased."

May I invite your attention and the attention of my colleagues in this House to the resolution of dedication which all of us passed at your suggestion, at your instance, standing, with acclamation, on the Prime Minister's seventy-fourth birthday, on the 14th November 1962 when we solemnly pledged ourselves:

> "With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be."

Note the words "to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India." May I ask the Government whether during the last fourteen months since we took this pledge, this most solemn pledge of dedication to the nation, one inch of our territory either in the east or in the west has been recovered from the Chinese illegal military occupation? It has been reported also that our troops have not moved right up to the MacMahon line in the east.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): There are no troops.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our army has not moved and we have not taken even civil control of the entire region right up to the MacMahon line. If that be so, the Government owes an explanation to the nation, to the Parliament as to why this has not been done. All along during this year it is true that fortunately there has been no fighting in the border but China has been fighting on the diplomatic front, on the publicity front and on the propaganda front and, unfortunately for us, China has scored many victories right from Moshi where our chief delegate, the leader of our delegation, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, shook hands with the wrong delegation. Right from that day up to now it is China which is penetrating into Asia, Africa and now European countries to our disadvantage. Our publicity and our propaganda in these countries has been weak and still remains weak. The hon. Minister has just come into the House and I hope, he will look into this matter. Our external publicity has been very weak. I hope, he will tone it up during the coming year.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): External publicity is not my responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have some little responsibility in the matter. An Indian diplomat recently told me that our embassies suffered from severe handicaps because policy statements are made here before the text of the statement is sent to our embassies outside. Sometimes policy statements are made orally on the Ramlila Grounds. Next day it appears in the papers of the foreign countries and the Government of that country

rings up our embassy and asks, "What is it that is reported by Reuter or some other news agency; have you got the text of the speech?" and our embassy, naturally, has got to plead its inability to supply the text. They wire back home and get the text after two or three days. That is one of the things that has hamstrung the functioning of our embassies in recent years. That should not happen again.

The President's Address refers to the aid received by us during the last year. He mentioned, very rightly so, the United States, the United Kingdom, a number of Commonwealth countries and the Government of the USSR. I believe, other countries also have given us aid. A long list of countries was supplied in answer to a question during the last session and I think that all those countries should have been mentioned in this paragraph, however little the aid might have been that they supplied.

The USSR Government contracted to supply us, I believe, a dozen MIG supersonic jet aircraft; but, I believe, they supplied only six. Out of those six unfortunately, two have crashed. I do not know how it happened. I do not know whether they have enquired into the matters as to whether they are suitable for our conditions or not and why there has been so much delay in the matter of setting up the MIG factory in India. The Soviet Government seems to be rather tardy in this matter; I do not know why. In August 1962, I suppose, the contract was signed. Now we are in 1964; 18 months have elapsed and now the first steps are being taken. I am afraid that the Soviet Government is tailoring its attitude and its action in this matter to the needs of its ideological conflict with China. That, to my mind, is the secret of the Soviet Government's attitude in this matter and I am not surprised that they are moving so very tardily in this matter.

The Chinese Government has been heaping insults and humiliations on our head and what are we doing? Nothing at all. Recently at the Republic Day Parade the Chinese representative staged a calculated affront to our nation, not merely to the Republic Day crowds there but it was an affront to the nation. And how did we reply? The next day or two days later the Government allowed Mr. Chou En-lai to overfly India once again to conspire with China's new ally, Pakistan, in Karachi or in Dacca.

Recently we read with some gratification that Shri Chagla refused to attend the reception given by the UK Deligate to the United Nations Security Council. How does this compare and contrast with the attitude of our Government last year when our Charge d'affaires in Peking participated in a banquet held by the Chinese Government in Peking to celebrate—I shall not use strong words—the assault upon our motherland by China and Pakistan? It was most shameful conduct on the part of Government's representative. I am told that it was at the express insistence of the External Affairs Ministry, if not the hon. Prime Minister himself, that he was compelled to attend that banquet. How does it compare and contrast with the attitude to the reception given by the U.K. Delegation? Such things have bedevilled our foreign policy all these years. There has been no genuine non-alignment at all. There has been, what I may call, the leaning tower of non-alignment, an emotional alignment, a sentimental alignment with the Communist bloc all these years. The President said last year, the disaster in NEFA was due to the credulity and negligence of our Government. If only the Government had followed a genuine policy of non-alignment, these disasters would not have overtaken us. It is unfortunate that the foreign policy has been bedevilled by such attitudes of the Government.

The foreign policy is said to be one of non-alignment. I can only say it has been a 'one-man policy' assisted

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by, in the words of my former Parliamentary colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta, Man Friday. One man assisted by Man Friday—they have been the architects of this policy. It is high time, now that the hon. Prime Minister is not fit enough to attend to all matters, that the policy should be properly articulated because unless it is properly articulated and formulated, implementation will naturally fail. I hope that in the coming months and years this matter will be attended to.

An Hon. Member: What is this Friday?

Shri Nath Pai: Nameless adviser, faceless, impersonal gentleman. Read your primary books properly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Refer to *Robinson Crusoe.*

The problem of Kashmir is looming large. I would only point out an instance, before I proceed to that, how this fatal fascination or sneaking admiration for China is still with us. There has been a slight slip-up in the reference to Mr. Khrushchev in paragraph 22. He is referred to as "Chairman Khrushchev". I believe, the Head of the Chinese Republic is referred to as Chairman.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir). He is Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is President of the Council, not Chairman and he is referred to as Premier Khrushchev, President of the Council of Ministers. He should not be referred to as "Chairman Khrushchev". It is only the Chairman of the Chinese Republic who is referred to as Chairman,—Mao or Liu Shao-chi.

With reference to Kashmir, it is unfortunate that the present state of affairs is with us because way back, more than 12 years back, 16 years back, our Army, the gallant Generals and our gallant and brave men were stopped; the "Cease fire" was sounded and they were stopped within 5 or 10 miles of the Pakistan border. Given another week or even less than a week they would have hounded out or driven out the invaders from Kashmir soil. That was the first blunder, the original sin from which all these present situations flow. Mahatma Gandhi it was, if I remember aright, who asked the hon. Prime Minister to send troops to Kashmir at once in October 1947 when the invaders were within a stone's throw of Srinagar aerodrome. Mahatma Gandhi himself it was who said some time before that—he was an apostle of non-violence; they take his name in vain, many of them—

> "I would rather have India resort to arms in order to defend her honour than that she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless witness to her own dishonour. I would risk violence a thousand times" he said, "rather than the emasculation of a whole race. I don't say, 'eschew violence' in your dealings with robbers or with nations that may invade India."

Now what are we doing with China that has invaded India? That is another matter.

As regards Kashmir it was Mahatma Gandhi who saved the situation and if Mahatma Gandhi's advice had been heeded, the issue would not have been taken to the United Nations. The decision was taken against the better judgement of Mahatma Gandhi. Recently there has been an upheaval in Kashmir. I pay a tribute to the hon. Minister without Portfolio. I am glad that the policy for which my Party has stood all these years, the policy of full integration of Kashmir with the rest of the Indian Union, has been fully and totally vindicated. I was glad to hear from the hon. Minister without Portfolio a word of appreciation about the soundness of the policy that my Party, the Praja

Socialist Party, has pursued with regard to Kashmir all these years.

13 hrs.

I am sorry he went to Kashmir rather late.

Shri Hem Barua: With the Prime Minister's coat on!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Overcoat.

I am sorry he went to Kashmir rather late. I wish he had rushed straight from Bhubaneswar to Kashmir. Perhaps, he had not been inducted into the Government and there were serious difficulties. If he had done that, if the identification had taken place earlier in the first week of January, if an officer of the Home Ministry had not bungled the situation by arrogantly saying that whoever questions the identity of the relic is a Pakistani, is a trator—the spokesman of the Home Ministry had no business to say that— this would not have happened. It the negotiating skill of the Minister without Portfolio had been there on the scene three weeks before he actually went, perhaps the communal disturbances in East Pakistan would have been prevented and there would have been no disturbances in West Bengal also. That was the mistake which was committed and I am really sorry to say that this officer of the Home Ministry bungled the situation by taking arrogant posture in the matter. The Minister without Portfolio also paid handsome tribute to the spokesman of the Action Committee. Maulana Masudi whom we know—some of us knew him very well; he was a colleague of us—as a very fine man, a scholar, a fine speaker and the soul of honour and recularism. I hope in the coming months he will be associated with the discussions that may take place. I plead for a change of Government in Jammu and Kashmir in the sense that the new Government should enjoy the respect and confidence of the entire Kashmir people and I hope that at a very early date the Minister without Portfolio will take the initiative in introducing legislation in this House with their concurrence—I am sure the concurrence will come because he has himself admitted that people want integration. The people of Kashmir want integration and it is only a few corrupt elements, vested interests, who have grown fat on the loans and grants given by the Central Government to that State, who are opposed to integration. I hope the Minister will introduce in this House very shortly a Bill for complete integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with other States in the Indian Union. I also plead and urge that the Public Accounts Committee, if not a special Parliamentary Committee, should go into the matter as to how the loans and grants, crores of them, given by the Central Government to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been utilised and for what purposes they have been utilised.

Now, one word about our former colleague; Sheikh Abdullah, who has been detained since 1953. I wish that there should not be completely a legitimate approach to this matter..

Mr. Speaker: .The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will adjust the time.

......and I wish that a political solution should be found to this question. I will leave it at that for the moment.

I shall now take-up two or three matters and finish. There has been a lot of talk about corruption and the vigilance commission has been appointed. Unfortunately, the approach to corruption is not what it should be. Unless, in the first place, Draconian penalties are provided for the corrupt, the highest or the lowest, and also a proper moral climate is created in the country—and to that end I commend my Bill which will be later discussed this afternoon—unless that is done, you cannot elimi-

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nate corruption. The Congress tycoon, Mr. Patnaik, in Bhubaneswar, challenged the Home Minister saying, "You cannot end corruption. I challenge you." Is that the way one Congress leader talks to another?

An Hon. Member: That is between Congress.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We are a democratic body. We can express our opinion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said, "You will not be able to end corruption", because he perhaps knows what corruption is like.

Mr. Speaker: That might be his opinion.

Shi Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him say.... (*Interruption*) I am sorry to say that the choice of the first Central Vigilance Commissioner has not been a happy one, because from authentic reports I have gathered that the Central Vigilance Commissioner, when he was the Chief Justice of a State High Court heard and concluded arguments in more than 20 cases but left judgements undelivered. Now, those cases are being heard *de novo* some of them going back to 1961, that is, three years old. It is agreed on all hands that delay is the prolific source or mother of corruption.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Which case?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government, I hope, will inquire as to why the delays occurred; why he delayed those cases. Unless there were valid reasons for that, I urge and I demand that the first incumbent of the post of the Central Vigilance Commissioner should not be where he is and we should have a more efficient man who has got genuine solicitude for public interest and public welfare at heart.

Mr. Speaker: No reflections should be cast.....

Shri Hari vishnu Kamath: He is not a Supreme Court Judge or a High Court Judge now. He is only the Central Vigilance Commissioner anologous to a Member of the U.P.S.C. We can look to the merits..

Mr. Speaker: He should have written all these things to the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have made a public statement to that effect—

One word about Goa. It has been recently brought to my notice that the new Ministry sworn in with Mr. Bandodkar at the head is being ill-treated—I use the word 'ill-treated' deliberately—slighted and insulted at public functions. Is it paying off old scores because all the Congress candidates lost their deposits in the elections in Goa? Is it because they want to wreck vengeance on the Ministers? I would only appeal to them that a great task and little minds go ill together. If there is a great task to be achieved, there should be great minds at work. It is high time the Goa portfolio was transferred from the External Affairs Ministry to the Home Ministry.

One word more about prohibition. There has been an unedifying spectacle of two Ministers who recently under the Kamaraj Plan left office and they are on either side of the barricade so to say. One is for prohibition and the other is against prohibition. I hope they will settle the matter between themselves, and not come in the way of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra implementing his policy, his honest policy, his sane policy, which he enunciated on New Year's eve, December 31, 1963.

Now, Sir, much has been said in the Address with regard to socialism and democracy and there have been loud and long harangues at Bhubaneswar and at Jaipur. What kind of socialism is this? At Jaipur, when people were starving, when the famine was raging

and stalking the land, our Congress brethren were feasting and merry-making inside the pandal, when at a stone's throw . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Absolutely wrong. We question this. This is a wrong statement. We challenge this. We were not merry-making. We were arguing and having a discussion about socialism.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: ...... when at a stone's throw people were asking for a morsel of bread but they got only empty words at Jaipur. In Bhubaneswar, the same thing happened. Congress tycoons, some of them, talked loud about socialism. What is socialism? You, Sir, in your Address at Patna said: Democracy is a way of life. More so, socialism is a way of life. Characterised by, illumined by, sincerity, dignity, sacrifice and service. That is socialism, not the way of those who spend Rs. 40 lakhs on a Congress session at Bhubaneswar. If they think that nationalisation is socialism, I differ from them. Socialism is a way of life. At the present moment, unless administration is clean and efficient, unless administration is free from vice, nationalisation on a big scale will only lead to nationalisation of corruption and inefficiency. That is what will happen. If that is what they are heading for, let God save us from that kind of socialism.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude. Otherwise, he will be curtailing the time of the next speaker from his party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am concluding presently.

Above all, like a pall of gloom over our nation, hangs the crisis of character. If the crisis of character is resolved, everything else will be added unto us. Let us have a new order. let us strive, under God, for a spiri- and the Mammon of capitalism and let us strive, under God, for a spiritual socialistic democratic society in this country, freed from corruption and vice, freed from hypocrisy, cant and humbug. Let us have, in the words of Swami Vivekananda, a man-making education in this country. Let us pray with Swami Vivekananda, as he used to do day and night. 'Take away my weakness: take away my unmanliness, and make me a man'. If that is done, everything else will be added unto us, and the fervent, sublime prayer of Rabindranath Tagore will be fulfilled in our day, namely:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high, Where knowledge is free,

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls,

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection,

Where the clear stream of reasson has not lost its way in the dreary desert sand of dead habit,

Where the mind is lod for ward by Thee into everwidening thought and action,

Into that Heaven of Freedom, my Father, let my country awake!".

I commend my amendment No. 3 for the acceptance of the House.

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया ।

इससे पहले कि मैं उपराष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दिये गये अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार प्रकट करूं मैं महामना राष्ट्रपति महोदय के शीघ्र अच्छे होने की कामना करता हूं जो कि इन दिनों आंख की बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं. ताकि वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र अपना काम सम्भाल सकें ।

स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद हम ने अपने देश में प्रजातंत्र की पद्धति को अपनाया है और पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के आधार पर देश के विकास के कार्यक्रम को आरम्भ किया

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

है । अब तक दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त हो चुकी हैं और तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के भी तीन वर्ष बीत चुके हैं । इन तीन वर्षों में जो काम हुआ है उसके अध्ययन और समीक्षा से पता चलता है कि कृषि और उद्योग में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं हो सकी है । इन योजनाओं के प्रति ग्राम जनता की दिचस्पी नहीं के बराबर होती जा रही है । इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जनता की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं के बराबर है । इस के अतिरिक्त बेकारी की समस्या जटिल होती जा रही है और लोगों की क्रय-शक्ति घटती जारही है, जब कि चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं । एक ओर धनी वर्ग और सरकारी उच्चाधिकारी पैसों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर जनता करोंके बोझ से दबी जा रही है। जनता को करज देने में कोई एतराज नहीं है, किन्तु वह चाहती है कि उस से जो भी पैसा लिया जाता है, उस का सदुपयोग हो और उस पैसे को किस काम में लगाया जाता है, इस का हिसाब उस को मिले । जब इस तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस को इन कामों से कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रहती है ।

योजनाओं का एक दुखद पहलू यह है कि जन-साधारण की जानकारी कराने के लिए कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है । सरकार नहीं चाहती कि वह जनता की जानकारी कराने का प्रयत्न करे । जो योजना ग्राम जनता की भलाई के लिए बनाई जाती है, वह ग्राम जनता की राय से और नीचे से, यानी ग्राम के स्तर से, प्रारम्भ हो । लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि जिन लोगों के ज़िम्मे योजना बनाने का काम होता है, उन को किताबी दुनिया की जानकारी ज्यादा होती है और ग्राम जनता की स्थिति की जानकारी कम रहती है । इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि मनुष्य की आवश्यकताएं और जरूरियात तो पीछे और गौण हो जाती हैं और जो काम गौण हैं, वे प्रधान हो जाते हैं । इस कारण जनता योजनाओं में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है ।

भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, जिस में अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं, लेकिन खेती के काम में उन को जितनी सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं मिल पाती है । सरकार की ओर से इम्प्रूव्ड इम्प्लीमेंट्स देने की एक योजना है, किन्तु किसानों को वे समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त सीड्ज़ आदि का बंटवारा भी समय पर नहीं होता है । इस कारण समय पर और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सीड्ज़ न मिलने से उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो पाती है ।

भारत के पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में बिहार भी एक है । हाल ही में यू० पी० के पूर्वी भाग का एक सरवे किया गया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस क्षेत्र में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति है और जो रहन-सहन का ढंग है, ठीक उसी प्रकार की स्थिति बिहार के उन जिलों में है, जो कि यू० पी० से सटे हुए हैं । चाहिए तो यह था कि यू० पी० के उस भाग के साथ ही साथ बिहार के उन जिलों का भी सरवे किया जाता, जो कि यू० पी० से मिलते जुलते हैं । लेकिन अफ़सोस है कि उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ़ से बिहार के साथ एक विमाता का सा व्यवहार किया जाता है ।

पापुलेशन के हिसाब से बिहार का स्थान यू० पी० के बाद आता है और जहां तक घनी आबादी का प्रश्न है, वेस्ट बंगाल और केरल के बाद उस का तृतीय स्थान है । बिहार में ग्रोथ आफ़ पापुलेशन २० परसेंट के हिसाब से हुई है । वहां पर खेती ही लोगों के जीविकोपार्जन का साधन रह गया है ।

बिहार तीन भागों में बंटा हुआ है— उत्तर बिहार, दक्षिण बिहार और छोटा नागपुर । उत्तर बिहार की समस्या प्रायः बाढ़ की रहती है और दक्षिण बिहार में सूखा रहता है । छोटा नागपुर एक इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है । बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने फ्लड-कंट्रोल, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, की योजना बनाई है । जब तक

केन्द्रीय सरकार सुचारु रूप से उस की मदद करके उस को सफलीभूत नहीं करती है, तब तक उत्तर बिहार की ग्राम जनता की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है । दक्षिण बिहार में भी सोन इत्यादि छोटी छोटी बहुत सी सिंचाई योजनायें बिहार सरकार ने प्रारम्भ की हैं । उनमें पैसे की कमी से काम रुका हुआ है ।

उत्तर बिहार के सम्बध में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गंडक प्राजेक्ट के लिए, जिससे सारन, चम्पारन और मुज़फ्फरपुर के बहुत से भागों का पटावन होने वाला है, चालू साल के लिए ११७ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो बढ़ कर १८९ लाख तक पहुंच गई है । उसमें कम से कम ४० लाख रुपये की और आवश्यकता है, जिससे यह काम काम-चलाऊ रूप से चल सकेगा । केंद्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस योजना में इस दृष्टि से मदद करे ।

बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उद्योगों को बढ़ाया जाये । मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि खनिज पदार्थों के मामले में यह प्रदेश बहुत ही धनी है, फिर भी अपनी आवश्यकताओं के मुताबिक इस प्रदेश का विकास नहीं हो पाया है । इस की प्रगति में अनेकों रुकावटें हैं, जिन में राष्ट्रीय नीति और प्रादेशिक ग़रीबी [illegible] हैं । उदाहरण के लिए यह [illegible] होगा कि बिहार में कोयला [illegible] मात्रा में मिलता है, फिर भी [illegible]जीकल कोल को पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिए ही रिज़र्व्ड रखा गया है । इसी प्रकार से लाइमस्टोन, यानी चूना, भी हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के कामों के लिए रिज़र्व्ड रखा गया है । रेलवेज़ के टेलीस्कोपिक रेट के कारण दूर दूर बसने वाले लोगों को कोयला बिहार के रहने वाले लोगों से कम रेट पर प्राप्त होता है [illegible] लोहे और इस्पात की पूल प्राइस के कारण सभी भागों में एक ही कीमत पर लोहा [illegible] है । फलत: जहां उत्पादन होता है, वहां के लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है ।

इंजीनियरिंग प्राडक्टस के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि केबल आदि बिहार में पैदा किये जाते हैं, लेकिन बिहार के लोगों को वे उतने ही दामों पर मिलते हैं, जितने कि और लोगों को । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की ज़मीन आबादी के दबाव को सहन नहीं कर सकती है, जब तक कि उद्योगों के मामले में उस का उत्थान नहीं किया जाता है । यह स्थिति बड़ उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में है ।

मैंने आप को बताया कि यद्यपि मटीरियल सभी प्रकार बिहार पैदा करता है लेकिन फिर भी पैदा की हुई वस्तु का इस्तेमाल करने में उसको कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं मिलता है । यही नहीं बल्कि बड़ी बड़ी प्राजैक्ट्स बिहार में लगाई गई हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोले गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनसे बिहार को उतना लाभ नहीं होता है जितना होना ।

अब मैं अनएम्पलायमेंट के बारे में भी थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं । यह जो प्राब्लैम है, यह भी हल नहीं हो सका है । यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि दस करोड़ की लागत से बड़े कारखाने या हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगाने से मुश्किल से एक हज़ार आदमियों को ही नौकरी मिल सकती है । बहुत ही कम लोगों की इतना अधिक खर्च करने के बावजूद भी खपत हो पा[illegible] है । इस तरीके से बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ के ज़रिये से आप अनएम्पलायमेंट के प्राब्लैम को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं । इस समस्या को [illegible] करने के लिए आप को चाहिये कि [illegible]टे छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करें । यह [illegible] आवश्यक है । उत्तरी बिहार [illegible]इस्ट्री नहीं है, केवल शूगर इंडस्ट्री [illegible]डस्ट्री एग्रिकल्चर से मिलती जुल[illegible] उस पर ही निर्भर करती है ।

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ छोटे छोटे उद्योगों मैं होना भी बहुत ग्रावश्यक है । इस वास्ते में कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर ग्राप बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को ग्राप बढ़ावा दें । जहां तक इन छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है तथा रा मैंटीरियल का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बटवारे का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार के साथ डिफ्रेंशल ट्रीटमेंट होता है, विमाता का सा सलूक किया जाता है । एक ही तरीके से सभी प्रदेशों को नहीं देखा जाता है । केन्द्र के सामने सभी राज्य एक समान होने चाहिये, वे सब उसके ग्रंग हैं । सभी राज्यों की ग्रावश्यकताग्रों को देखते हुए, उनकी पोटेंशैलिटीज़ को देखते हुए उनमें जो साधन मौजूद हैं, उनको देखते हुए, उद्योगों के मामले में तथा मैंटीरियल के मामले में विचार होना चाहिये, उनका बटवारा होना चाहिये । ग्राज देखा जाता है कि जो भी मैंटीरियल राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाता है केन्द्र की ग्रोर से, उस में नीति की कोई बात नहीं रहती है । मैं ग्राप को एक दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूं । बिहार का स्थान पापुलेशन के हिसाब से दूसरा है । लेकिन ताम्बे के मामले में इसका स्थान ग्रसम ग्रौर केरल के ही ऊपर है । यह तब है जबकि वहां पर इतनी ज्यादा पापुलेशन है । ताम्बा दूसरे प्रदेशों को जिन की ग्राबादी बिहार से कहीं कम है ज्यादा दिया जाता है लेकिन बिहार को कम दिया जाता है । जस्ते के मामले में बिहार का स्थान सातवां पड़ता है । लैड में इसका स्थान नवां है, टीन में ग्राठवां, एल्यूमीनियम में पांचवां, बी० पी० शीट्स में ग्राठवां ग्रौर स्टेनलैस स्टील में बारहवां ।

यही हाल फारेन एक्सचेंज का है जिससे बाहर से सामान वगैरह मंगाया जाता है, कच्चा माल इम्पोर्ट करने की अनुमति केन्द्र की ग्रोर से राज्य को जो दी जाती है । इस मामले में इस कारण का स्थान बहुत नीचा है । लेती है । को मिलता है जबकि २८·६ को, १४·२ मद्रास को, १३·१ वैस्ट बंगाल को, ११·९ गुजरात को ।

जहां तक पिग ग्रायरन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की फैक्ट्रियों की खपत ८६ हज़ार टन है जबकि उसको केवल ३,५०० टन ही पिग ग्रायरन दिया जाता है । जो मैंटीरियल दिया भी जाता है वह भी समय पर नहीं मिलता है । इन सब बातों से यह सिद्ध होता है कि मैंटीरियल के बटवारे के मामले में भारत सरकार की जो निर्धारित नीति है उसका खयाल न करके जो ग्रधिकारी हैं, जो इस काम को करने के लिए रखे जाते हैं, उनकी स्वीट विल पर ही, उनकी इच्छा पर ही इस सब को छोड़ दिया जाता है । या तो कोई इस मामले में सरकार की निर्धारित नीति नहीं है ग्रौर ग्रगर है तो उस पर ग्रमल नहीं होता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सभी साधनों का, सभी जरूरियात का वह एसेसमेंट करे ग्रौर साथ ही साथ सभी प्रान्तों की पोटेंशेलिटी ग्रौर ग्रावश्यकता का खयाल कर, उनके पिछड़ेपन का खयाल कर, सामान का सही सही तथा पूरा वितरण करने की योजना वह बनाये । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, उनका पिछड़ापन किसी हद तक दूर हो सकता है, उस में कुछ सुधार होने की ग्राशा की जा सकती है ।

मैंने निवेदन किया है कि बड़े बड़े कारखाने बिहार में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन उन से भी बिहार को उतना लाभ नहीं हो पाता है जितना होना चाहिये । हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन जो रांची, हतिया में है, उसकी स्थिति भी बहुत दयनीय है । उसके सम्बन्ध में कई बार इस सदन में ग्रापका ध्यान ग्राकर्षित किया जा चुका है । उसके सम्बन्ध में ग्राज भी ग्रापके सामने एक कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन ग्राया था । इस में २९ जनवरी को जो ग्राग उस में लगी थी, उसका जिक्र किया गया है । हम लोगों का खयाल है कि जो उच्च ग्रधिकारी वहां हतिया प्राजेक्ट में रखे गये हैं, सरकार

दृष्टि में वे भले ही बहुत योग्य हों, अच्छ प्रशासक हों, लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों का खयाल है कि वे उस काम के लिए बहुत मंजूं आदमी नहीं हैं। प्रशासकीय बातों का व ज्यादा विचार करते हैं, बनिस्वत सेवा की भावना के। मैं समझता हूं कि इन कामों में विश्वास रखने वाले आदमियों को रख कर ही उस प्रदेश की उन्नति हो सकती है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह जो काम है यह आल-इंडिया बेसिस पर ही हो सकता है, प्रदेश विशष का ध्यान रखते हुए आल इंडिया बेसिस पर ही किया जा सकता है। फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहां अवश्य रखा जाना चाहिये जो वहां के लोगों से, स्थानीय लोगों से मिल ल कर रह सकें।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आज देश का जन जीवन बहुत नीचे स्तर पर पहुंच गया है। हमने देखा है कि जीवन भर त्याग करने वाले हमारे नेता महात्मा गांधी को भी गोली से किसी सिर फिरे ने मार दिया। ऐसी टेंडेंसी वाले, ऐसे फ्रस्ट्रेटिड राजनीतिज्ञ लोग, ऐसे लोग जो किसी से व्यक्तिगत ईर्ष्या या द्वेष रखते हैं, हमारे देश में आज भी मौजूद हैं। ऐसे लोग भी हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं जो प्रधान मंत्री जी की बीमारी से लाभ उठा कर उन पर छींटाकशी करने से बाज नहीं आते हैं। दुःख है कि इस तरह की टेंडेंसी को आज देश में बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि हम को हतोत्साहित नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी शीघ्र ही चंगे हों और हम लोगों का जिस तरह से उन्होंने आज तक नेतृत्व किया है, वसा नेतृत्व वह आगे भी करते जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को तथा उपराष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Vice-President's Address refers to the situation in Kashmir, not so much to what is taking place at the Security Council, just now or has taken place in the last few days, but to the very pregnant fact that several rounds of talks have taken place last year and that they not only did not lead to anything gainful but ended acrimoniously. What is more—though somewhat unusual in a speech of that kind—it says that Pakistan's purpose in these rounds, of talks was merely to create acrimony, that is to say, these bilateral talks were merely of a propagandist character, they had no constructive end. The present debate,—one of the periodical pilgrimages of Pakistan to the Security Council in order to tell the gods that we have erred—is taking place again.

It is not necessary for this House or anyone in this House to be reminded of the vicissitudes and the history of this matter. Briefly, India went to the Security Council in January 1948, complaining not against Pakistani aggression as such and, in those words, but that a situation had been created in Kashmir owing to the entry of foreign troops and so on: and would the Security Council use its good offices to have them vacate it? That was more or less the idea. The Pakistani Government at that time, instead of answering that, filed a counter-charge against us. That is, we made a complaint; they made 14 points of complaints against us. Out of the 14 complaints, 13 had no reference to Kashmir at all. So for this purpose, we can leave them out; they were about Hyderabad, Junagadh and other things which were not before the Security Council. There was only one paragraph that referred to Kashmir and there the answer was categorical so far as Pakistan was concerned. They said, 'We are not there'. That is to say, to the charge made by us against Pakistan, the answer was not to traverse it but to deny it. In view of the fact that fighting was actually taking place and our Government did not want the fighting to continue, a Commission was apponted. called the United Nations

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Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP). They were sent out to India and Pakistan more as a fact-finding commission than anything else. After being in this country for some time, they submitted various reports. If this was a Security Council debate, one should go into them. There are certain parts of the Commission reports, various interim reports, that are important.

The net result of this was two-fold: one, that the Commission, which came to Kashmir in May-June of that year, discovered Pakistani troops in Kashmir. It was not very difficult to discover them, because there were considerable number of them. First they came as an irregular army, swelling the numbers to a quarter million. Then Pakistan said they were soldiers from Pakistan who were on a holiday. They were all commanded by Pakistan officers. They were supported and maintained by Pakistan. Anyway, so far as the political aspect of it is concernned, the Security Council had already passed resolutions containing two things: one was to ask both sides to refrain from doing anything that would aggravate the situation. If my memory serves me aright, it was somewhere about 20th January, 1948. That is one of the few resolutions of the Security Council that this country accepted. The second was that we were also told at the appropriate time that if there was any material change in the situation, we should report to the Security Council.

Till now, the position was that we had made a complaint and the substance of that complaint had been denied. Sir Zafrullah Khan speaking in the Security Council meeting said Pakistan had no troops in Jammu and Kashmir, they had done nothing wrong, and went on to various irrelevant matters. The Commission came back and reported the presence of Pakistan troops and it did constitute a "material change" in the situation, which Pakistan had not only not reported but actually denied to the Security Council. In other words, Pakistan lied to the Security Council, it deceived ther Security Council, it misinformed its allies, and the succession of members, permanent or otherwise, who have sat in that Council time after time. When faced with this question that the Pakistani troops were in J.&.K., the answer was: yes, there are three Brigades of the Pakistan Army in Kashmir, but if they did not invade, India would have invaded Pakistan! Such was the justification of invasion that is to say, the answer was that they attacked in order to defend oneself.

In spite of all this, now, as then, we continue to be negotiated with, talked to Pakistan, and so on. It would take too long to go into the history of all these things here. But, right from the time when the late Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar went to make this complaint to the Security Council—I do not know exactly the position in the last few days—we have never, at any time, been there without insisting on certain basic principles. One of these is that the sovereignty of the entire territory is ours. The second is that Pakistan has no *locus standi* in J. & K. in this matter. Therefore, we will not agree to be treated as though we are two equal parties; that is to say, the aggressor and the aggressd should not be treated in the same way.

The United Nations Commission produced these reports. Also, largely with the assistance of our Prime Minister, evolved a cease-fire plan with a view to ending the bloodshed. The Prime Minister pointed out at that time that he was really asking a victorious army to halt. The whole world knows that we pulled them back from the lines. At no time did we suggest that the cease-fire line was to be a geographical, political, military or any other kind of boundary. It was merely to be a cease-fire for implementing proposals for truce.

Pakistan refused to accept this resolution of 13th August, 1948, in the first instance, and afterwards was persuaded to agree. After the resolution dated

the 13th August 1948 came a resolution dated the fifth of January. We have contended that it is a subsidiary resolution, and the Government of India in 1957 and 1958 had to explain to the British delegation what the meaning of the word "subsidiary" is. And I think we have said we could understand English and there is no mistake about this. They only picked it up, we learnt it. Therefore, we explained to them that a subsidiary resolution meant simply something flowing out of the other and main resolution. It was merely the architectural pattern of what the plebliscite should be, if one was to be taken.

The main issues that arise in this matter are, first, the question of accession. I am not going into a long legal argument about it. Accession is denied by those who do not agree with us on three grounds. First of all, the doubts sought to be cast on accesson are based upon the conversations carried on between the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and our Prime Minister in which there were exchanges that we could do this or we could not do that. That was at the time when Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that Pakistan was not in this, that our people were disturbing the peace and the tribals may have done this, that and the other.

On the 22nd December of that year, our Prime Mnister wrote categorically to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan saying that all that was over, there was no more to be said about it. That is to say, it is usual in all negotiations, whether private, municipal or international, that there must be a period after which it is said that all the previous proposals are over; otherwise, it would be very difficult to conduct international or any negotiations. So, on 22nd December, our Prime Minister withdrew from whatever,—not comitment—but tentative proposals he may have made. So, there is no commitment for plebiscite or anything coming out of that.

The next leg on which they stand is the Mountbatten letter of October 1947. It is a separate enclosure or letter that went with the acceptance of the accession application. This has become extremely relevant just now because, for the first time in the last 16, 17 years, Her Majesty's Government in Gt. Britain has had the temerity to come before the Security Council and challenge the whole of this accession. Our country very often, as I shall point out later on, "buys" the propaganda against us, and not less often adopts the phraseologies which other people use against us. Others used to call us "neutrals", and they said we were neutrals. There had been some talk about "integration" with India even in this House and people say: Kashmir should be integrated. There is no question of future integration. Integration came with accession.

Anyway, Accession proceeds from a tripartite agreement at the time of the transfer of power. There was an agreement between the British Government, on the one hand, and what is now the Government of India and those who became leaders of Pakistan, on the other. Therefore, all three are parties to it. The Accession process is a very simple one. There is a properly made form in the 1935 Government of India Act, and the acceding party has to make that application, and the receiving party has to sign saying we accept or agree, whatever it is. It is just as in municipal law—an offer is made and if accepted there is a concluded contract. Once accession is made—this is not just legal quibbling—there is no machinery in our Constitution for deaccession. Therefore, once the Maharaja had signed it and India accepted according to the procedure in the 1935 Act, Accession became full and complete. Whatever Lord Mountbatten or anybody had written had no significance in constitutional terms. The question of its moral binding we shall also consider later. A man may leave his property to his heirs, saying at the end: I hope you will found a home for cats, or something like that. The latter has no legal validity. He

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may or may not do it. Anyway, this was contended for a long time.

Even taking it for argument higher than that, what we said at all times was, when the invaders had withdrawn and conditions of tranquillity had been restored in the whole of Kashmir, at that time we would consider these things. And the invaders have never withdrawn.

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

They occupied 40,000 square miles of our territory even today. Two thousand square miles have been handed over to somebody else. Pakistan has annexed that territory illegally under their constitution.

The third of the reasons why they say this, is on the ground the Prime Minister has said at various times that we would like to consult the will of the people. While that sentence is quoted, the next one is never quoted, where he said that this was a commitment to the people of Kashmir, that is to say that would not be just bought and sold. In fact they would not be bought as Lousiana, Florida, Alaska or Rhode Island was bought in the 18th century. That sort of thing does not happen now-a-days. That is to say, we would have some consultation in the matter. Our contention has been that that consultation has taken place. So, the moral commitment is also discharged. This is the position as we have stated.

What is the position of the United Nations? The United Nations has said time after time these following things. One was the statement by Mr. Warren Austin, who was the representative of the United States in the earlier Security Council meetings, when the British Government first started this trouble against us. This matter would have gone through in the normal way but for the fact that one of my old professors who was the British delegate at the Security Council who knew something about international law in some other connection tried to use it against us. Warner Austin presumably thought he would reply to it. This is what he has said:

"On the 4th February, 1948....

—this is about four months or so after the accession—

"....Warren Austin, the United States Representative in the Security Council said:

'The external sovereignty of Kashmir is no longer under the control of the Maharaja (because he had acceded to us). With the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India, its foreign sovereignty went over to India and is exercised by India, and that is how India happens to be here as a petitioner.'"

We could not have put it better. This was also in pursuance of the provisions made at the time of the transfer of power to which all three of us were parties. Sometimes those people, highly democratic people, speak about self-determination and say that the Maharaja cannot sign it away. But even in a republic, any kind of republic, the head of the State has to sign it. That was the only course. Otherwise, there would be no accession. If the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to the Union of India is in doubt, I am afraid the accession of 360 and odd of the former States is also in doubt. While people carry on propaganda either in this country or elsewhere, they must also remember that under the doctrine of international law, no country even if it had entered into an agreement would maintain an agreement against its own security. There is the British authority; and American authority on this. All authorities in international law are agreed upon that position. No treaty will be maintained, by whatever country at the risk of its own security. It is not necessary for me to argue this point.

This was also referred to the Legal Adviser to the United Nations. It so happened that the legal adviser's opinion would not be officially put before the Security Council, because it was against the wishes of the powers that be but this is what the legal adviser says:

> "The Legal Adviser to the UN Commission came to the conclusion that accession was legal and could not be questioned. The Commission recognised this position in its report and its two resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949, as also the consequential position that Pakistan had no *locus standi* in the State except that of an aggressor."

This is not a matter of legal quibbling. The late Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar told the Security Council that this was not a territorial dispute. In fact if it was a territorial dispute, we would not go to the Security Council. We should have gone to the World Court or for arbitration. There was no boundary issue between us. The position that obtains in regard to Kashmir is, in the terms of the Charter, is "situation". A "situation" is different from a dispute. The situation in this particular case is the situation created by Pakistani aggression; this is what is being considered. The world is made to think, particularly by those who have the power to proclaim their views, loudly that we have committed ourselves to a plebiscite or to some other way of ascertaining the wishes of the people. I have already referred to the three aspects of the position in regard to the Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement, Lord Mountbatten's letter and then what the Prime Minister said afterwards. Now, we are told that we are committed by the U.N. Resolutions. Since this matter may come up today or tomorrow, I think it should be said categorically that this country has not accepted any of the Resolutions of the UN except that of the 20th January and the 13th August and the 5th of January of the following year. We have not accepted any other resolution. We have been wise in this respect that while we may allow people to come here—ours is a hospitable country—we have never accepted any other resolution and/or entered into any other commitment. When debating this in 1957 and 1958, Government said to the Security Council that we have entered into no commitment even in regard to the 13th August and 5th January resolutions. The two in fact be regarded as something like a composite resolution of two parts. Even here we have entered into no commitments. We are "engaged" by the resolution. Then we are asked by some is this no legal quibbling? The answer is No. The 13th August and 5th January resolution brings certain commitments only if Pakistan does something and therefore the commitment is contingent commitment and therefore we are "engaged" by it. These assurances are part of the UN records themselves: UN has also repeatedly said that the responsibility for the security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir rests with the Government of India. It is not only for this side of the cease-fire but for the whole of it. In fact, the record says that we shall maintain law and order in the lines of the cease-fire, in the plural so that it refers to so many places now in so called Azad Kashmir. These are only local authorities. It has also said by the UNCIP about the parts of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan, Gilgit, Baltistan, Hunza etc. The "Northern Areas", that there was no evidence at that time that Pakistan was in effective control. In fact she took over that after the UNCIP reported and agreements negotiated. The Prime Minister conducted a series of conversations with the Commission, and the commitments of the UN are in print; they are part of the documents of the UN. I want to say here and now that the "Assurance" given by the Commission which were also not secret in character—there were no secret commitments —is a UN commitment because the UNCIP operates for the Security Council and the Commission's commitments are the commitments of the

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Security Council. This position has never been repudiated. These assurances were obtained in this way. The Prime Minister says in writing this is what I understand to be your commitment and they say: you are right, and they give it in writing. I have summarised some of these "Assurances".

They say that (1) the responsibility for the security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir rests with the Government of India. (2) The sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir Government over the entire territory of the State shall not be brought into question—the entire territory, on the other side of the cease fire-line also. (3) There shall be no recognition of the so-called Azad (Free) Kashmir Government. (This is not our statement; this is the UNCIP's statement.) (4) The territory occupied by Pakistan shall not be consolidated to the disadvantage of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (Not only have they been consolidated under clause 2 of their constitution but part of it is also being given away to China). (5) The administration of the evacuated areas in the North shall revert to the Government of India, Government of India will, if necessary, maintain garrisons for preventing the incursion of tribesmen and for guarding the main trade routes. (This refers to Baltistan Gilgit, Hunza and all those areas on the other side of the cease-fire line, right up to the place where the US is supposed to have a base of some kind). (6) Pakistan shall be excluded from all affairs of Jammu and Kashmir in particular in the plebiscite—if one should be held. It says—if one should be held. (7) They say, if a plebiscite is found to be impossible for technical or practical reasons, the Commission will consider other methods of determining fair and equitable conditions for ensuring a free expression of the people's will. (This shows, that was one of the many things that were discussed; and he said that we had no objection to consider that) (8) They say that the plebiscite proposals would not be binding upon India if Pakistan does not implement Parts. I and II of the resolution of 13th August, 1948. There is if I may say so without any disrespect to anybody, a certain amount of ill-informed or unwise talk, saying that these were obsolete resolutions. These are not obsolete resolutions. If it were argued that they were obsolete, there would be no cease-fire line and we should be prepared to resist by force of arms any incursion that comes in. It has that consequence and we should be a little careful about it. But on the other hand, there are other resolutions to which UK has always referred as U.N. resolutions. UK is the architect of the formula 'recalling previous resolutions'. If you recall previous resolutions, the UN practice is that it almost amounts to citing them in the document itself. We have always objected to this recalling of the resolutions. Many resolutions have been passed but we do not recognise those resolutions. We have no vote so we cannot vote against or even abstain. So we say: you can pass what you like, that is within your competence; we come here under Article 38 of the Charter because we are one of the interested parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that is the position. Assurances given to our Prime Minister have been placed on record for everybody concerned to discuss. The Accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir means the accesion in respect of the entire territory which was under the sovereignty of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. Recently, a part of it has been traded by Pakistan with China. They all constituted the sovereign State of Jammu and Kashmir and are therefore integral part of the Union of India. It is on that basis that in 1958 and 1959 the Government of India categorically, positively, and emphatically said in the UN: we will tolerate the presence of UN troops on the soil of India, on this side of the cease fire line or on that side; that was also our territory. What is more there is

a commitment on the part of Pakistan-occupied areas that they should not do anything to change the character of the territory under then defact control.

I am not going into great detail about this. But briefly speaking, apart from what happened on the Poonch side, in the whole of the Northern Area, where they have built their airfields, they have leased out territories and they have given away territories. At one time, there were also about 30 to 35 battalions of the so-called Azad Kashmir army in this part of Pakistan's organisation. Anyway, first of all, there is this position stated by the United Nations: that when the Pakistan troops violated the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, a 'material change had taken place, by which it is meant that it is a polite way of saying that they had committed aggression. This material change has taken place and that was not disclosed by Pakistan. I do not want to dwell at length on this here. Sir Owen Dixon who was appointed by the United Nations for looking into this matter at one stage said that when Pakistan crossed so and so, so and so, they had committed they were guilty of, an act which was against International Law. It is another way of saying that there was transgression of our frontiers.

So, so far as Accession is concerned, our position is, and should be repeated in this country and everywhere is clear: I think it is a great mistake for us to think that there is no need, shall we say, of peace propaganda in this country, because we are all peace-minded. Similarly, there is no need for us to say anything about Jammu and Kashmir because we know our minds. In international relations, it is not sufficient for us to know our minds; the other people should be in no doubt about our minds. That is why I have to proclaim this positiin. Our position has been, in the words of the Government of India, that this 'Accession is full final, complete and irrevocable' That is the position.

Here, I think it is useful to say that the United Kingdom is part of what they call a family—that is why I suppose there are quarrels as in a family —in the Commonwealth. In the Commonwealth tradition, there is no room for self-determination. Why does not the United Kingdom concede self—determination to Southern Rhodesia and the large number of the African population to vote by a majority against the white populations over there? Did the United Kingdom think of self-determination in that Campbell agreement with regard to South Africa after the Boer War? Were the United Kingdom prepared to concede self-determination to the Cypriots or did they internationalise the dispute and bring Turkey and Greece in, and take their armies and without occupy Cypriot their territories instead?

But apart from that, there is a constitutional instance in this matter. Some years ago, I have forgotten the date—one of the States of the Commonwealth of Australia. I think it was Western Australia did not want to stay in Australia. The origin in Australia were more of a confederal than federal. Afterwards, it was in the Commonwealth of Australia. Even today the States in Australia are more autonomous and perhaps more independent than here or in Canada. Western Australia wanted to secede and there was a plebiscite or referendum as they call it. The vote was some 70,000 for remaining in and 134,000 for going out. So, the voting was almost two to one for secession. At that time, the statute of Westminster had not been passed. They went to the House of Lords. They said: "You have no right to secede. Votes or not votes, there was no right to secede."

That is the position of this Parliament too. If I may say so, and I hope this is not a breach of Parliamentary

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privilege. This Parliament, unlike the British Parliament, is not sovereign. It can only pass legislation to the extent prescribed by the Constitution. Our Constitution and not our Parliament is sovereign. Neither this Parliament nor the Government nor the propagandists nor Lakhanpal or Maridula Sarabhai or anybody can sell away Kashmir or anything else. It requires a Constitutional amendment to give away any part of our territory. The Prime Minister quite naturally would not discuss at any time any question of bargaining away our sovereignty.

The British Government knows this very well. It is our experience that at no time till now had the United Kingdom the temerity to come and say that they challenge the Accession. I submit it is violation of the United Nations charter, because it is part of the UN resolutions. It is a violation of the tripartite agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered. And if we have any doubt about it, the proceedings of the Commonwealth Conferences and discussions with Britain can be done into. The whole process and procedures for the adherence of the old Princely States was laid down at that time. It was required of the Maharaja or the ruler to say, 'I want to accede and it is for the Government of India to say they accept it.

Then there are various other matters. I am not going into them at the present time. So, by violating their own agreement they are violating the pledges. It must be assumed—though it may not be Pakistan's purpose—that when a matter is brought before the United Nations and is placed on the agenda of the Security Council, it is for a bona fide purpose. That is to say, there is no malice, malice in the sense of using a law for a different purpose. If that is so, the Council should not have placed the present request of Pakistan on the agenda. And, therefore, our position today would be this. Before I sit down, I want to say that right through all these years, we have never had any support in this mater from the Western alliance Countries because they are the military allies of Pakistan. What is more, I believe some years ago, when this matter came up, Pakistan said to the Security council that they did not enter into military alliance for no reason. This was about the Baghdad Pact. I would only read a small part of what was said:

> "Pakistan would continue to seek alliance military or otherwise, so long as there was the remotest degree of danger from India to the country's safety and territorial integrity."

So, in the matter of Jammu and Kashmir, in relation to Pakistan, we are facing a problem which is not just bilateral in its political military economic social or any other implications. On the one hand, there is the thrust of Pakistan not only into Kashmir but into West Bengal. It is really a frontier aggression which seems to be more sore in Kashmir than anywhere else. We cannot consider the question of Kashmir even in our mind, separately either from Assam or from Bengal, whether it be Murshidabad or Jessore or Khulna, wherever it is, where the frontiers are extremely sensitive and they are sensitive not only in relation to that an attacked area but are sensitive in the sense that it would draw away our power of resistence from the Kashmir frontier.

Secondly, Pakistan does not stand alone. For Pakistan, on the one hand, the western powers are the arsenal for the last 12 years. Today she has promise of, whatever there is, in the arsenal of the Chinese empire. So, on the one hand it is a joint thrust on our frontiers in the east and the west and the north with the assistance and connivance of the Chinese either one holding the ring by one and the other attacking, or both fighting with the resources which are available. Have these resources at any time stopped? For that, we should be able to deal with this matter in this way. I think we have come to a position today that any attempt, any giving away under

these circumstances will be used against us. We cannot subscribe to any resolution in the Security Council except a resolution asking Pakistan to vacate her aggression, because such a resolution would have based upon the principle—all these resolutions are brought by the socalled good honest brokers, mediators, arbitrators and so on,—they ali came from one camp and all these are based on the principle that there are two bad boys equally bad and let us make them behave. We have never accepted the position that Pakistan and, we are equal parties in regard to Kashmir. One is the aggressor and the other is the aggressed. Therefore, we cannot be treated on the same plane.

The Prime Minister started saying it in 1948 or 1949, and we have repeatedly declared it. "No; let there be no question of our being treated in this equal fashion". Secondly, so many rounds of talks have taken place. There is no room for mediation in this because even under international conceptions, there are certain things that are unarbitrable; certain things are unmediatable. One is the sovereignty of a nation. The sovereignty of a nation cannot be bartered away or be the price or reward of aggression. Therefore, when you find friends' of our breathing on our shoulders and the other side (Pakistan) fellow knowing there are people breathing over our shoulders, it would not be reasonable. As the President says in his Address that these talks have ended on an acrimonious note. To have more bilateral talks on Jammu & Kashmir for this purpose now on the familiar pattern can have no useful result.

Whenever this matter comes up, it has not been for the purpose of resolving. by way of raising a jehad by ing. by way of raising a jehad, by way of attack on West Bengal Assam etc. Whenever the question of Kashmir is raised, there is an attack on our Bengal or Assam borders on the one hand, and a signing of a trade treaty by some Minister by some Secretary with some foreign country on the western side. This is how it begins, and then thdre is a great compaign of propaganda. And we are told that our friends, not our allies but our friends, are trying to prevent the mater coming in before the Council but the prevention never takes place. If they had no control over a military ally to resist from bringing a resolution before the Security Council, what weight is to be atached to the general statement that this will not allow them to use the arms, which are given, against us?

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I am quite prepared to conceded that western arms or Baghdad Pact arms are given to Pakistan as part of the West's idea of a offensive or defensive apparatus against the Soviet Union, except that Soviet Union is far away and you cannot use out-of-date tanks against the Soviet Union or as against inter-continental missiles. That is another matter. But another trouble is that guns that fire only in one direction have not been made and it depends on who is behind it and against whom it points. Therefore, the whole of this military complex is against us. If there were time, I could have given quotation after quotation, to show how the Prime Minister and the Generals of Pakistan have said this is intended by them for this purpose. At one time there was some talk of storing of atomic weapons to Pakistan President Ayub of Pakistan said, we are not concerned about the Soviet side; we are concerned about the riverine side which is us—India. Therefore, we should be under no illusions not only about the secular character and all that, but the deprivation of even the posts we hold would lead to these matters.

The Security Council is a very good platform for propaganda. Here I speak merely by surmise. I believe the present course in this matter is because of our position in relation to China even in relation to Pakistan, perhaps because of our economic position. Some of these people think that we are down and out and that we

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could be taken away. What right had the British Government to tell us after having misruled this country for 150 years, how to behave? Do they think they can repeat the command performance in 1910 and divide this country all over again? This process is what is usually called empire returning by the back-door. They tired it in Suez It was not by the backdoor but by the side-door. Fortunately, at that time, the United States threw its weight against the aggression and the British and the French had to go out of Egypt with the tails between their legs. They have probably not forgotten that. The predecessor to Sir Patrick Dean told that at that time neither the Security Council nor Her Majesty's Government had at any time decided on the question of aggression. Probably it was our fault. In 1947 we did not want to call Pakistan names. We simply wanted it to go away under chapter 6 and not under clause 7. So today the position is, first we were told it is not coming. Then it will come. When it comes, one spokesman from the States, one spokesman from Australia or somewhere else, will say, if it comes, we are loyal members of the UN and therefore we may not forget previous resolutions. In the proper context, I can cite probably scores of resolutions which these people do not know anything about; they are only honoured in their breach. Secondly, they will say, all right; let there be a talk and we will talk it out. Pakistan starts by saying, there is danger of war in the world, they are being invaded, this that and the other. That goes away and then there will probably be no resolution. On the last occasion, there was always talk about no resolution, until the Indian delegation was given a copy by one of the parties of the western alliance. It was drafted by the United States on note paper. It was put in the hands of other people. Most people did not buy it, but after all, there are such things as political pressures. I believe we exercise some political pressures as other people also do. It used to be said at one time that the most common form of diesease in the United Nations was political bursitis. arm twisting—the bursal muscles political in this case gets affected. The pressures go on in this way.

On account of the changes that have taken place in the world, on account of our position not being adequately understood by the countries of Asia and Africa, this magic word 'self-determination' goes round. That principle is not applicable to Mauritania and Morocco. Self-determination or the principle of it was what divided former Ivory Coast in 1948 into the Upper Volta and Ivory Coast of today. Would the US apply self-determination to Louisiana and let it go back? Or, would they risk applying the idea of self-determination for the return of Alaska which was purchased from the Czar of Russia for 10 million pounds? There can be no self-determination in this way,

For example, Texas is still called the separate republic, you know, by the people, who do not mean anything by it. The US has not shown its hand at this meeting of the Council, but it has the commitment of the past saying, our sovereignty is not to be questioned. That would not take anyone away from the resolution. We have never accepted these resolutions.

I do not think some of them would like it to hear that these harmful resolutions have not been actually passed by the Security Council, because they never get the requisite number of votes. Unless the Soviet Union votes, unless all permanent members vote together, it is not a resolution. Then, we are chided that we are depending on the Soviet veto. That is a very clever way of putting it. Those against will vote for it and Pakistan did not want to allow anybody else to vote against it These resolutions have however not been passed. But in sipte of that, the Prime Minister's policy and the Government's policy has been not to be too punctilious about it. Having said we would not accept it, we allow Mr. Jarring and other people from hospitable countries to come here. They

write a report and UN discusses it and shelves it. Then we are told—this is where I feel a little concern—that we always oppose these resolutions.

We are told that there is going to be a 'consensus'. The dictionary meaning of 'consensus' is 'agreement of opinion'. When the U.K says there is no Accession, when other countries say "you must negotiate bilaterally". when some say "you are both bad" and one other country says "Kashmir certainly belongs to the people of Kashmir who have decided, where is the agreement of opinion? The only agreement is the agreement to differ. and that cannot be a consensus. There is no 'con' and sense you can find, unless you want something else.

I cannot recollect it now, but I fear even for consensus, a resolution is required. The President of the Security Council has to be authorised by the Council to record consensus. That is a kind of procedural trick, because when you ask the President to ascertain things it a procedural matter it is not a substantive matter and therefore, it is not to subject to veto. Therefore, with the authority of the Security Council, consensus comes! You may say, why are we so squeamish about it. I will tell you why I am. Consensus means they would say, "we have heard India and Pakistan and in the interest of the world. countries which are neighbours should get into direct negotiation." They might even say there should be a report to the Security Council of the result and we will be put in the position on the one hand of being two bad boys of equal status. The whole question of sovereignty disappears. What is more this would mean placing this item on the agenda at the next meeting. We did this with South Africa every year. We could not get a majority and we wanted to be moderate in our approach. We said, three countries should get together and report to the UN. Next year, the subject came on the agenda without any difficulty, because some one of us can make a report and once there is a report, you can talk. If we walk into this consensus, we have only ourselves to thank for. There is nothing preventing the President of the Security Council to sum up the discussions. Some of the Presidents of our meetings in India sum it up in the sense that they make their own speeches. The President, being a Brazilian, probably would not do that.

This consensus is only another form of resolution. If the Security Council were acting as they should under the principles of the Charter, they should not have allowed this thing to go on the agenda, because no new situation has arisen in view of the clashes inside India What should be brought before the Security Council is the fact that Pakistan has without authority, country to the Charter, contrary to the agreements, contrary to their own interest and we must presume to the interest of the western allies, ceded 2000 miles of our territory or given some right over our territory to China. There is a great deal of hulabaloo in various places about the French recognising China. We need not go into the merits of it. But nobody seems to have objected to Pakistan exposing the weapons on the scret list given from the western side.

We are now faced with the situation where the Security Council is being used for this purpose. My submission is this is neither the time nor there can be any time at all for us to show any act of surrender under the cover of counciliation. We have come to a stage in the affairs of the world where a show of patience, a show of commonsense, any desire to reach out is always interpreted as weakness. What is the real artithmetic of it all? If foreign military aid is required to defend ourselves in Ladakh or anywhere else, if we give up this side of Kashmir, what is there to defend on the other side? Therefore, there can never be a question of the price of the aid to us—economic, military cultural or anything—being the sovereignty of this country. In that case, perhaps, there will be little

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case for us in unseating the British Empire, together with us they might have been powerful and they would have held their own. Therefore, in February 1964, for the last five years having remained quiet and the British Government although a Commonwealth country not given us a communication or anything of that kind—I do not make a few about it in a debate they can do anything they like—they have clearly shown that they are not going to allow the slighte advances made during the last few years to remain. They would push it back to the position where India is in the dock and Pakistan may well come over the cease-fire line and say that we have attacked them. That is always the tactic of aggressive countries. It is just like very rich people having big motor cars and careless about the safety of others and saying that the fellow got under their wheels after having run over him. That kind of thing should not happen. Then Pakistan goes right up to the United Nationals and says that in spite of their best obedience to the Security Council's resolutions, they have been invaded by India which is always an aggressive country and therefore they should be portected by the United Nations' forces. That means the importation of foreign forces.

Today. the position is fraught with these consequences. Opinion in this octunry, from this House and from everywhere else, has been made perfectly clear, that neither the Government nor the people of this country will tolerate the exploitation of any of our ditficulties or the fact that we are not speaking too loud. All those things cannot be allowed. As was stated once on behalf of the Government of India, whatever may be the law, whatever may be the resolution, a free country cannot be "inched into surrender."

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ,सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का आज ही समय दे दिया ।

उपराष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर यहां जो बहस चल रही है उस अवसर पर में मानता हूं कि हमारे सामने जो जो तात्कालिक समस्यायें हैं, उन्हीं पर हमें अपने विचार प्रकट करने चाहियें ।

सब से पहले मैं पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की बात को लेना चाहता हूं । पाकिस्तान का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है अगर यह कहा जाये कि उसकी बातें सुनते सुनते हम सभी परेशान हो गए हैं, तो कोई अतिश्योक्ति नहीं होगी । कारण स्पष्ट है । एक पाकिस्तान बनाने की गलती के बाद हमारे शासन ने कई प्रकार की और भी गलतियां की हैं जिन के कारण जो बातें हम तय करना चाहते थे, जिन चीजों को भारतीय शासन निबटाना चाहता था, निपटाई नहीं जा सकीं। पता नहीं कौन सा शुभ दिन आएगा जब हम उनको निपटा पायेंगे । इन्हीं दिनों जिस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हुईं और जिस प्रकार की घटनायें काश्मीर में घटी हैं, उन सब पर हमको गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । जिस समय भारत को स्वराज्य मिला, दृढ़ता के साथ हमारे माननीय नेताओं ने कहा था कि जो भी पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू रह रहे हैं वे अपनी जगहों पर ही रहें, उनको किसी प्रकार से भी भारत आने की चेष्टा नहीं करनी चाहिए और वहां वे पूरी सुरक्षा के साथ रहेंगे । सत्यतः उनकी सुरक्षा की हमारे शासन की ओर से गारंटी दी गई थी । कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज हम अपनी उस गारंटी को ही भूल गये । १९४७ उसके बाद से जिस प्रकार की दुर्गति, जिस प्रकार का मानवीय अपमान, जिस प्रकार की दुर्दशा पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की हुई है, उसकी तरफ हमने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । ऐसी दुर्घटनायें संसार के इतिहास में कहीं भी देखने को नहीं मिलेंगी । एक ओर इस प्रकार की दैनिक दुर्घटनाओं का

चक्र चल रहा है और दूसरी ओर भारत में रहने वाले मुसलमानों के साथ जिस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति का परिचय दिया जा रहा है, बल्कि जिस प्रकार की दासत्व भावना का परिचय दिया जा रहा है, उसे देख कर आश्चर्य होता है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि हम रिवेंजफुल स्पिरिट के आदमी बने नहीं। और न ही में इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्यों आप अपने को इतनी हीन दशा में डाल रहे हैं, क्यों आप अपने आप को इतना हीन समझे बैठे हैं कि सारा संसार आप पर हंसे। हम दुनिया के इतिहास को जब देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि किसी भी राष्ट्र में रहने वाले लोग उस राष्ट्र पर गर्व करते हैं। परन्तु सारे ब्रह्माण्ड में अनोखा केवल हमारा ही एक ऐसा देश है उसमें रहने वाले हिन्दू असहाय अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं। समाज की मानसिक स्थिति ही हीन हो गई है। मुझे इसका मलाल है कि काश्मीर के अन्दर रहने वाले बल्कि भारतीय क्षेत्र के अन्दर रहने वाले हिन्दू भाई एक एक हफ्ते तक अपने घरों में बन्द रहे, उनकी इतनी हिम्मत नहीं हुई इतना हौसला नहीं हुआ कि वे बाहर निकल कर अपनी दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की चीजें ला सकें। जब भारत में रहने वाले हिन्दुओं की यह दुर्दशा है तो जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं, उनकी क्या दशा हो सकती है, इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। इस सब के लिए शासन को क्या कहा जाए, मैं नहीं जानता। काश्मीर की घटनाओं में भी में जाना नहीं चाहता। शेख अब्दुल्ला के नाम के साथ आदरणीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने पता नहीं क्या क्या विशेषण लगा कर उनकी प्रशंसा की थी। जो उनकी कारगुजारी है, किस तरह से उन पर केस चल रहा है, हमारे सामने है और जो सत्य है वह भी हमें मालूम है। इतने बरस हो चुके हैं उस केस में कोई डिसिशन ही नहीं हो पाया। में यह नहीं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के अखबारों में बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद के सम्बन्ध [illegible]

अथोरिटेटिव बात नहीं है। साथ ही भारतीय पत्रों में उस प्रकार के समाचार भी नहीं छपे हैं। परन्तु प्रश्न उठता है कि क्यों न उन खबरों पर विश्वास कर लिया जाए कि जो हालत शेख अब्दुल्ला ने पैदा की, वही हालत ज़रा भी हमारा पल्ला कमज़ोर पड़ा तो बख्शी गुलामामुहम्मद भी करेंगे। इसको आप मानें कि जिन मुसलमानों को आप कुर्सियों पर बिटाने की चेष्टा करते हैं, उनका दैनिक यह कार्यक्रम है कि जब तक सांप को दूध पिलाते रहे तब तक तो संभव है कि वह डंक न मारे लेकिन ज्योंही आपने उस खतरे की ओर से मुंह हटाया और दूध पिलाना बन्द किया तो फौरन वह डंक मारेगा। यही स्थिति आज बन रही है। कितने ही हिन्दू पूर्वी बंगाल छोड़ कर भारत चले आये हैं अभी और भी आ रहे हैं या आने की इन्तजार में हैं। इतना होने पर भी आप खुल कर क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि जितने भी हिन्दू उधर हैं वे इधर चले आयें और वहां जितने भी मुसलमान हैं, वे यहां से चले जायें और फौरन आबादी का अदला बदला कर दिया जाए। जब आपके निपटाने से बात निपटती नहीं है, जब आप अपने आप को असमर्थ पाते हैं तो क्या कारण है कि करोड़ों हिन्दू जो आज पाकिस्तान में पड़े हुए हैं—उनकी इस तरह से बेइज्जती कराकर आज भी आप यहां बैठ कर शासन के कार्यक्रमों को चला रहे हैं? इससे बड़ा दर्दनाक, इससे बड़ी शर्मनाक बात कौन दूसरी हो सकती है कि हम उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। पत्रों का उल्लेख मैं नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि एक बार बड़ा झगड़ा हो चुका है। लेकिन एक बार पंडित जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा था कि अगर हमारे देश में कोई भी इस तरह की बात हो गई तो बड़ी बदनामी होगी। पन्द्रह सोलह बरस में बदनामी की बात को भी हमने देख लिया हमें अच्छी तरह से पता चल गया कि बदनामी किसकी हुई है। आज भी हमको लेने के देने पड़ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया और काश्मीर के जिस भाग पर उसने कब्जा किया उसमें से काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र चीन के हवाले

[श्री बिशदचन्द्र सेठ]

कर दिया । फिर भी ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक्यूज्ड बाक्स में हिन्दुस्तान खड़ा हुआ है न कि पाकिस्तान । वस्तु स्थिति की ओर से आप आंखें न मूंदें । खुशामद आप उसी हद तक करें । लेकिन जब आपको मालूम हो कि वह मानने वाला नहीं है तो खुशामद करने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है । आज स्थिति यह है कि पाकिस्तान में रहने वाला हिन्दू अपने आपको बिल्कुल भी सुरक्षित अनुभव नहीं कर सकता है ।

अब मैं महंगाई के प्रश्न को लेना चाहता हूं । इस महंगाई वाली बात को सुनते सुनते कई बरस हो गए वरन् युग ही बीत गया है । साथ ही सुनते सुनते हमारे कान पक गये हैं कि महंगाई वाली समस्या ठीक हो जाएगी । परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि ऐसा नहीं हो सका । हर साल बजट सेशन होता है, पार्लियामेंट चल रही है अनेक माननीय सदस्य अपने मन की बातों को यहां उपस्थित करते हैं परन्तु शासन द्वारा कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । वस्तु स्थिति को आप देखें । छोटे छोटे नगरों में भी आज डेढ़ सेर रुपये का गेहूं बिक रहा है । पचास सौ रुपये माहवार पाने वाला आदमी किस तरह से अपना तथा अपने परिवार का गुजारा कर सकता है, इसका आप अन्दाजा करें । उसकी स्थिति कितनी खराब है, इसको देखें । मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि सरकार अनाज के भावों को जबरन मन्दा करे । परन्तु सरकार को चाहिये कि इसके लिये साधन बनाये । जो गल्ला सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अपने गोदामों में रखें छोड़ा है, उसको वह क्यों बाहर नहीं निकालती । जो पाटिल साहब ने एक बार कहा था कि उसके पास गोदामों में काफी स्टाक है । जब गेहूं आदि खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह सरकारी स्टाक किस दिन काम में आएगा, ~~अमस्-अब~~ नहीं । उसको आपको मार्किट में लाना चाहिये था ।

चीनी की क्या स्थिति है, इसको भी आप देखें । जहां पर चीनी बन रही है वहां पर तो चीनी के स्टाक मिलों में लगते चले जा रहे हैं जब कि दूसरी जगहों पर चीनी के भाव बात अधिक बढ़ गये हैं । राजस्थान का मुझे पता है और वहां से मुझे एक पत्र भी प्राप्त हुआ है कि वहां पौने तीन रुपये सेर वहां चीनी बिकी है । आखिर कौन इसका प्रबन्ध करेगा । एक ओर तो आप एक प्राविंस से दूसरी प्राविंस को ले जाने पर रेस्ट्रिक्शनस लगायें, अनेक ऐसे कानून बना रहे हैं जिनकी मैं देश में आवश्यकता नहीं समझता, दूसरी ओर लोगों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ती जा रही हैं । इस को छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि कानून बनाने की हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । मेरी जिम्मेदारी तो सिर्फ इतनी है कि आपके अथवा सदन के सामने मैं अपनी भावना उपस्थित कर दूं । जहां तक गवर्नमेंट के कार्य करने का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें हमारा हस्तक्षेप नहीं है, हमें सिर्फ अपनी राय देने का अधिकार है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब राजस्थान में इस प्रकार की तेजी है, आज गुड़ कुछ प्रान्तों में पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन जिन प्रान्तों में गुड़ का इस्तेमाल बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है और जहां उसकी आवश्यकता है, वहां पर वह भेजा नहीं जाता । हमारे देश में आज यह दुखद स्थिति वर्तमान है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी स्थिति के समक्ष जाने का अपना समय हुआ करता है । अगर हमारे देश की सरकार ने समय से चिन्ता नहीं की तो उसका परिणम सारे देश को भुगतना पड़ेगा । आखिर क्रांतियां सहसा भड़क कर थोड़े ही आ जाया करती हैं । शनैः शनैः देश में इस प्रकार की स्थितियां बनती हैं और अन्त में आकर क्रांति हो जाया करती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश की सरकार निश्चित रूप से चले । अतः सरकार को चेतावनी होनी चाहिये कि जो हमारे देश की वस्तुस्थिति है उस से आंख मोड़ कर न बैठी रहे । वह समझने की चेष्टा करे कि क्या कारण हमारे सामने आ गये हैं जिनसे स्थिति सम्भाले नहीं सम्भल रही है ।

इसी के साथ मैं आपके सामने इंडस्ट्री का प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूं। इंडस्ट्री के बारे में समाचार पत्रों और मिनिस्टरों के स्टेटमेंटस देखने से बराबर पता चलता है कि देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको वस्तुस्थिति बतलाना चाहता हूं। हालांकि निजी एग्जाम्पल देना उचित नहीं। फिर भी गोल्ड कंट्रोल से पहले मैं देश का एक बहुत बड़ा सोने चांदी का व्यापारी रहा। इस कंट्रोल के बाद मैं इंडस्ट्री में गया। इस समय मैं इतना ही बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरी इंडस्ट्री अन्डर प्रोडक्शन है लेकिन छः महीने पहले जो टीन का परमिट आया था वह आज तक नहीं आई। मैंने दूसरी जगह इंडस्ट्री से टीन लेकर काम चलाया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करो, उसको एनकरेजमेंट मिलेगा, यह कहां तक सत्य है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप की अपनी इंडस्ट्री है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : जनाब।

एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य : क्या ब्लैक से खरीदा था।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैंने ब्लैक से नहीं लिया, प्लैनिंग डिपार्टमेंट से लिया, लेकिन वह ब्लैक जैसा ही है। मुझे यह कहने में आपत्ति नहीं है कि केवल कांग्रेस वालों ने ही जेल नहीं काटी है, जिस बात के लिये बार बार कहा जाता है, समाचार पत्रों में छप रहा है, कि हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्री डेवेलप हो रही है उस इंडस्ट्री की जो वस्तुस्थिति है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। एक एक कार्य हेतु अनेक अनेक जगहों पर जाना पड़ता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप इंडस्ट्री के लिये बोल रहे हैं या अपने लिये बोल रहे हैं।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं अपने लिये नहीं बोल रहा हूं, जेनरल मैटर पर बोल रहा हूं। आज सरकार के सम्बन्ध में यह कल्पना बड़े जोरशोर के साथ सारे देश में फैलाई हुई है कि यह राष्ट्रीय सरकार है और देश की जनता की भावना का आदर करना उस का मुख्य ध्येय है। परन्तु मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि गोवा में आज जिस पार्टी की सरकार को मान्यता दी गई है, स्पष्ट है कि वह महाराष्ट्र के साथ गोवा का विलय चाहने वाली पार्टी वहां का शासन अपने हाथ में सम्भाले हुए है, परन्तु हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावना की सरकार का क्या उत्तरदायित्व है। एक ओर तो वह अपनी भावना को उस पर थोपती है और दूसरी ओर पुनः पुनः यह कहती है कि भारत का प्रजातन्त्री शासन है। मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज वस्तु स्थिति के साथ खिलवाड़ करने के कारण हमारा देश आग के सामने खड़ा हुआ है। एक तरफ चाइना का और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न है। काश्मीर का जो सीधा सा प्रश्न था वहां पर आज इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो चुकी है कि एक तरफ शेख अब्दुल्ला की पार्टी, दूसरी तरफ बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद की पार्टी है और तीसरी तरफ शमसुद्दीन की पार्टी है। सारे झगड़े के

एक माननीय सदस्य : सादिक हुसेन।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : सादिक हुसेन चौथे हैं। इस प्रकार की वहां पर स्थिति है। वहां पर तुरन्त से राष्ट्रीय शासन हो जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा होता तो नतीजा यह होता कि बार्डर एरिया के सारे झगड़े की बात ही खत्म हो जाती। परन्तु हालत यह है कि एक ओर तो प्रजातांत्रिक शासन है दूसरी ओर इस देश में ईमानदारी से तीन प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। दो तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं। एक तो हमारे आदरणीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू दूसरे जम्मू और काश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री शमसुद्दीन और बैकडोर से बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद। यह तीन प्राइम

[श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ]

मिनिस्टर हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है और मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि यह हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन क्या है। इतना बड़ा प्रान्त उत्तर प्रदेश, जिस में सवा सात करोड़ आदमी हैं वह कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक हमारे कंट्री का अंग है, परन्तु छोटे छोटे गोवा व काश्मीर के लिये स्पेशल कांस्टिट्यूशन बना दिया गया है। हो सकता है कि बहुत से मित्रों को हृदय में कुछ बुरा लगे, लेकिन मैं बिल्कुल ठीक बतलाता हूं कि गम्भीरता से इस विषय पर विचार करें काश्मीर का स्पेशल स्टेट्स तुरन्त खत्म होना चाहिये। और वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन होना चाहिये साथ ही पाकिस्तान के साथ वही बरताव आप कीजिए जो कि वह आप के साथ कर रहा है। अगर इस तरह की मान्यता हमारे अथवा सदन के सामने रक्खी जायें तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Lakshmikanthama.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I will get only 5 minutes now because at 2.30 Private Members' Business will be taken up. On Monday I will not be in station.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, we can take up Private Members' Bills 10 or 15 mintes late and sit longer in the evening to that extent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I will also be away for another seven days. So. I may also be given an opportunity today.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): It should not be at the cost of non-official business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, we can give chances to these two hon. Members and take up Private Members' Bills at 3 O'Clock.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Non-official business is also as important as this. Why should you curtail the time for that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not curtailling the time for that. It will have its full time. What is the sense of the House? Can we take up non-official business at 3 O'Closk?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We will sit half an hour more. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure that every member of this House shares the feelings and sentiments expressed by Shri Krishna Menon on the question of Kashmir and I wish that the United Nations and its members take note of the feeling prevailing here. Yesterday, Shri Ranga stated during his speech that we are suffering from spiritual depression and political bankruptcy. If at all anything was sustaining us during these years after the Chinese aggression and the troubles given by Pakistan, it was the spiritual strength that was giving us sufficient energy to withstand all those troubles.

After the Chinese invasion, every effort was made by members of the opposition to demoralise the Government and people and it was because of the strength of will that this Government could carry on through these years. Now, after having failed in all those methods, they have launched a *satyagraha* in Andhra Pradesh, as stated by Shri Gopalan and Shri Ranga. By their very numbers they have proved that the movement that they wanted to launch has utterly failed.

Shri Ranga stated yesterday that the Prime Minister does not believe in God. This question has been answered by the Prime Minister himself long ago. When the founder of the Swatantra Party stated that the Prime Minister does not have any fear of God, he said "I believe in the God of love, not God of fear".

There were also very ugly references by Dr. Lohia and others to the Prime Minister. I think it is not in good taste to make such references here. I read in one of the papers some time back that soon after the Bhubaneswar session, while addressing a meeting Dr. Lohia was referring to the sickness of the Prime Minister. The paper further added that Dr. Lohia himself was ill and he was addressing the meeting sitting.

An Hon. Member: But Dr. Lohia is not the Prime Minister.

Another Hon. Member: That he will never be.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: God forbid.

The ouagoing financial year has been momentous and eventful in more than one way. In the international front we have seen the marked relaxation of world tension and the emergence of Russia and America as two superpowers sincerely striving for peace. In that connection, we cannot forget the efforts of the late President Kennedy, who has sincerely striven hard towards this end. The partial tenst-ban treaty and the establishment of hot line link between Washington and Moscow held out some hope to mankind. It was at this stage when the two countries, two great powers, were striving for peace that the cruel assassination of President Kennedy shocked the whole world. Mr. Kennedy was not only a genuine friend of India who stood by us in our difficulties and troubles but he was also a champion of peace and amity in the world. We are very happy to note that President Johnson has in his address to the United Nations General Assembly, made it clear that the assassination of Mr. Kennedy had not altered his nation's purpose. This purpose he summarised as follows:

"To see the cold war ended once for all;

To prevent the dissemination of nuclear weapons to nations not possessing them now;

To press on with arms control and reduction;

To co-operate with all members of the UN to conquer everywhere the ancient enemies of man—hunger. disease and ignorance."

After this there were peace gestures on both sides. Following the decision of the United States that they would close down a large number of their military bases, the Soviet Premier has come forward and announced plans to effect a cut in the Soviet military expenditure and also to consider a reduction in the numerical strength of their armed forces. Russia's military budget was cut by 600 million roubles, that is about Rs. 396 crores, for 1964-65. In what is described as an unusual speech to the North Atlantic Treaty Ministerial Council at Paris the U.S. Secretary of State. Mr. Dean Rusk, urged the Western allies to help the Soviet Union with its power struggle with the Chinese Communists. He said that the West has a much better prospect in Moscow's peaceful co-existence than in Peking's militancy. Let us hope that these efforts at consolidating peace will bear fruit.

Mr. Ranga made a mention yesterday that in the international field we found ourselves isolated while China was improving her position. We have seen during these days that the Chinese Prime Minister Mr. Chou En-lai and the Pakistan President had a mission of misfires. The Chinese Premier visited the United Arab Republic and the Pak. President visited Ceylon with the reported purpose of sabotaging the proposed conference of non-aligned powers proposed by the UAR President and canvassing support for a conference of the type of Bandung of Afro-Asian powers. That proved a failure, it has not borne any fruit. While the UAR President played a very perfect host to Mr. Chou

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

En-lai he did not give any indication of a hange of attitude on the question. He received messages from the Yugoslav President and Mr. Khruschev on that occasion. The Ceylon Premier and the Pak President issued a joint communique after their talks at Colombo, but no agreed view was expressed on this. Yugoslavia has categorically opposed China's participation in any conference of non-aligned nations. Our Prime Minister himself has said in the House that neither China nor Pakistan can participate in any such conference and they were also not invited to the Belgrade conference. India also has welcomed the proposal of the UAR President and that of the Ceylon Premier for a non-aligned conference to discuss the international situation and to work for easing world tensions. The visits of the Chinese Premier to UAR and that of the Pak President to Ceylon have only underscored the fact that personal diplomacy by itself does not win friends and influence people, particularly when it is not reinforced by good intensions and honest actions. A close eading of the communiques from Cairo and Colombo reveals more civility than real agreement.

The United States have also expressed their unhappiness over the invitation extended to Mr. Chou En-lai by General Ayub Khan to visit Pakistan. A UN award was also given against Pakistan over their violation of the cease-fire line near Chaknote village.

China could not keep up her promise to Nepal about building up either the paper mill or the cement factory.

Of course, we have certain disquieting features which need particular mention and attention. The most impotant of these is of China being a big bully on the international scene. China is not only a menace to us but to the entire civilized world. To contain Chinese aggrression, both territorial and ideological, is the sacred duty of all the powers, communist as well as capitalist. It is indeed a remarkable feature of Chinese expensionism that it has brought these two powers of different approach together. The theory of the mobile frontier and of the sancity of might has now become the new challenge which mankind has to face. In facing China, therefore, India is fighting not her battle alone but the battle of democracy and decency all over the world. It is encouraging to note that during the past year this vital aspect has ben realised by all right-thinking individuals and nations in an ever-increasing measure.

The other feature of this year is the emergence of Pakistan as an unscrupulous, opportunist nuisance on the internatianal scene. India had no illusions about Pakistan's intentions at any time, nor does any nation with an impartial sense of perspective. But history creates certain situations weherein one nation may have to look after another nation as a spoilt child—which protection has the effect of spoiling the child all the more. It is indeed a great tribute to India's policy of non-alignment that despite temporary setbacks she has learnt to stand firmly on her feet. India might have made mistakes, but India has learnt and profited by her mistakes. Pakistan on the other hand has never given up the apron-strings, now of Britain, now of America an now of China. In her incessant antics during these years— sometimes funny, sometimes tragic, but always ridiculous—Pakistan has given ample proof of her unscrupulousness coupled with a purile spite against India. Her erstwhile mentors are now very unhappy about her behaviour. It may take some time before they take to some course of spanking for this spoilt child.

On our part, as has been expressed so many times by us, and recently by Mr. Chagla at the UN, we have no ill-will against Pakistan. We wish her well and all prosperity. We only pray to God that He may change her mind. We pray at this moment what Gandhiji always used to repeat:

सब को सन्मति दे भगवान

India had difficlt times because of the blackmailing and provocation of Pakistan. But it is heartening to note that in spite of this blackmailing by Pakistan, the arms aid to our country did not stop altogether, though it had its own effect on the arms aid. Therefore I urge on our Government to take vigourous steps through diplomatic channels and otherwise to dispel these doubts in the minds of our friends in the West or in the East.

There is a widespread feeling that our publicity in foreign countries is not as powerful as that of Pakistan. It is high time that this feeling is removed from the minds of people in our country. It is true that in the first instance the blackmailer and the falsifier appears more effective, particularly in the circles which have all alone pampered him in the past. But truth is bound to be realised in the long run provided those who are on the side of the truth know how to present it.

I do not want to go into the details of the recent disturbance in East Pakistance since we had a discussion for over a whole day on it; but when a communal State is not to malign a secular State, the secular State stands to lose whatever may happen. The avowed policy of the Pakistani authorities seems to be to squeeze out the minorities from East Pakistan. Being a secular State we cannot do the same thing. The only solution is to have a round of discussions with them for which Pakistan is not prepared. Thus, it so happens that while Pakistan profits by her communal and fanatic approach, India has to suffer because of her secularism and humanitarianism. This is a very untenable situation and cannot be allowed to last for a long time. There should be some appropriate agency at the United Nations level or some other effective international forum where this vital matter has to be agitated. Our Government should, I think, strive for the emergence of such an agency not merely to solve our problem but the broblem of minorities all over. The hon. Minister has said and most of the hon. Members have said that this problem of minorities, either in East Pakistan or in West Pakistan, is a national problem but I feel it is global problem. I feel, the emergence of such a forum or agency would take into consideration not only the problems arising out of the minorities here but wherever they arise. I am sure, the Charter of the United Nations is comprehensive enough to deal with such a matter. So, I urge on the Government to take effective steps on this situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She must close now. I have to call another hon. Member.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will you give me one minute more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I would only mention another disquieting thing so that the Government takes note of it. There is a feeling in a certain section of American Senators that since there is relaxation of tension there is no need to give aid to underdeveloped countries. It is a very dangerous feeling on their part since world peace and world prosperity go together. If they stop this aid to the underdeveloped countries, tomorrow it may be taken as a boon by China to spread this cynicism. So, I would appeal to the Government to take effective steps to drive this point home to those prosperous countries and to see what bad effect it has if they cut the aid.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उपराष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण को मैंने काफी ध्यान से पढ़ने की कोशिश की और उसे समझने की कोशिश की । मैं यह समझता हूं कि उस के पढ़ने के बाद यह मालूम होता है कि देश में सब लोग खुश हैं और सरकार सब क्षेत्रों में काफी कोशिश कर रही है ।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा था। कश्मीर के बारे में भी हमारे योग्य मित्र श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने काफी तफसील के साथ अपने विचार रखे। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में साबित करने की कोशिश की और साबित कर भी दिया कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस में ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के प्रतिनिधि ने काश्मीर के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है वह वाकई में सच नहीं है और यह दुःख की बात है कि जिनको हम अपने मित्र समझते थे और जिनके इशारे पर हम ने यह काश्मीर का मसला यू० एन० ओ० में भेजा, आज १६ साल के बाद वह पहले परदे के पीछे आड़ से जो कुछ करते थे, आज उनका साम्राज्यवादी रूप बिलकुल सामने आ गया है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की सहायता करने की कोशिश ही नहीं की बल्कि अफ्रीकी देशों को भी मजबूर करने की कोशिश की कि वह इस मसले में पाकिस्तान का साथ दें हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमें यह सोचना है कि जिस तरीक़े से चीनी आक्रमण के बाद सारा देश एक हो गया, सारा मुल्क एक इंसान की सूरत में देश की रक्षा की खातिर प्रधान मंत्री के इशारे पर तैयार खड़ा हो गया उसी तरीके से हमें आज यह कहना है कि अगर नेफा की एक, एक इंच जमीन हमारे लिये पवित्र है, लद्दाख की चप्पा, चप्पा ज़मीन हमारे लिये पवित्र है तो उसी तरह काश्मीर की एक, एक इंच जमीन हमारे लिये पवित्र है और उस को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये जो कुछ हमें करना है वह हम करेंगे। अगर यह बात ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट या उन दूसरे साम्राज्यवादी देशों को साफ़ कर दी जाय जो कि हमारे देश के खिलाफ़ साजिश कर रहे हैं और हमारे विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान की मदद करना चाहते हैं जिस पाकिस्तान ने कि चीन के साथ गुटबन्दी ही नहीं की वरन् नापाक साजिश की है तो शायद वह अपने नापाक इरादों को बदलने की कोशिश करें। काश्मीर के मसले को जब हम सदन में रखते हैं तो यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि काफी अर्सेदराज से काश्मीर का जहां तक प्रश्न है, अभी हजरतबल की दरगाह से हजरत मुहम्मद के पवित्र बाल की चोरी का जो हादसा हुआ जिसकी कि वजह से हजारों मासूम बहनों, बच्चों, बूढ़ी माताओं और पिताओं का खून नाहक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में खुलना और अन्य स्थानों में बहाया गया, आखिर उस के पीछे हाथ किस का है? यह क्या पाकिस्तान के स्पाईज़ थे जिन्होंने कि यह काम किया? यह काश्मीर में आम तरीके से कहा जाता है और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री इस का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि क्या बख्शी साहब के खादान या उन के परिवार का कुछ हाथ इस में नहीं है। यह साफ तरीके से कहा जाता है कि इस से पहले भी कई बार हटाया गया है और किसी का मकान बने, आलीशान इमारत बने तो उस का उद्‌घाटन करने के लिये ज़रूरत होती थी कि उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाय और वाक़ई अगर वह सच है कि काश्मीर के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री या उन के खानदान के किसी भी व्यक्ति का हाथ अगर उस में हो तो मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह काश्मीर की सरकार वहां पर एक मिनट के लिये भी रहे।

सिक्युरिटी कौंसिल में जब पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधि श्री भुट्टो ने कहा कि अभी काश्मीर में जो हादसा हुआ उस को लेकर वहां की जनता किस तरह से उभर गई थी और वह रैफरेंडम की मांग कर रही है और उन्होंने जनमतसंग्रह और अय्यूब साहब की बातों को अपने भाषण में कोट किया। हमारे प्रतिनिधि श्री छागला ने श्री भुट्टो के इन आरोपों का जवाब देते हुए बड़ा माकूल उत्तर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि वहां जो कुछ भी हुआ वह इस चीज़ का मुजाहरा था कि वहां की लोकल सरकार को या लोकल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को वहां की जनता नहीं चाहती है लेकिन केन्द्र के ऊपर काश्मीरी जनता को पूरा भरोसा है। यदि छागला साहब की यह बात सही है और ऐसा उन्होने अपनी ओर

से ही नहीं वरन् भारत सरकार ने जो ब्रीफ दिया था उसके आधार पर यह कहा होगा तो उचित यह है कि काश्मीर की मौजूदा सरकार को बदला जाय और वहां पर एक जनवादी हुकूमत कायम की जाय और जिसमें ऐसे लोग न हों जो कि भ्रष्ट हों। आज उसमें भ्रष्टाचारी तत्व भरे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार को काश्मीर की मौजूदा लोकल सरकार को अवश्य बदलना चाहिये।

हमारे नंदा जी ने यकीन दिलाया कि जहां तक भारत देश का ताल्लुक है यह एक धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है और हर एक भारतीय नागरिक चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान उसको इस देश में रहने का पूरा हक़ है और भारत सरकार अपने वहां रह रहे अल्पसंख्यक लोगों की हर तरह से रक्षा का इंतजाम करेगी। हिन्दू, मुसलमान जो भी इस देश में बसते हैं वे भाई, भाई हैं, आजादी की लड़ाई में दोनों का खून मिल कर रहा है। इसी देश में सरदार भगत सिंह और अशफाकउल्ला एक साथ फांसी के तख्ते पर झूले थे। जिस कानपुर शहर का मैं रहने वाला हूं वह कानपुर शहर अमर शहीद गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी का शहर है जिन्होंने कि अपने आप को हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता की बलिवेदी पर न्योछावर कर दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में वह एक कौमी तराना जो हमारा था "हिन्दी है हम वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा" वह कौमी तारना हमारा कायम रहे लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह भी देखा जाय कि क्या सारे देश में पाकिस्तान के जासूस तो नहीं आ रहे हैं। एक तरफ ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट की साजिश, अमरीका की साजिश चल रही थी। चीनी हमले के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को जब बदल नहीं सके तो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को सहायता देने की कोशिश की कि पाकिस्तान हमला करे। कभी बेरूबाड़ी के मसले को उठा कर, तो कभी डूमाबाड़ी या लाठीटीला के इलाके पर शरारतपूर्ण कार्यवाहियां करके, गोलियां चला कर लूट मार करके और तरह तरह की चीजों में उलझा कर अगर पाकिस्तान वाले चाहते हैं कि इस सरकार को बदल कर हमें साम्राज्यवादियों के कदमों में झुका दें तो यह मुमकिन नहीं होगा। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह ४०–५० हजार हमारी मातायें और बहनें जो कि आज खुलना से परेशान होकर आई हैं, अपने सुहाग को उजाड़ के यहां आ रही हैं उनको पूरी सहूलियत दी जाय और उन के बारे में कोई बंदिश न होनी चाहिये। इस सदन में यह कहा गया कि उन लोगों को बसाने की कोशिश की जाय। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज भी मैंने कलकत्ता शहर में देखा है कि सियालदा स्टेशन के पास पांच छः सौ परिवार ऐसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। उन के बारे में बार-बार कहा गया है कि उन को बसाया जाय, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री, श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना, ने कहा कि वे तो जाना ही नहीं चाहते। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यवहार इन पांच छः सौ परिवारों के साथ कलकत्ता में हुआ है, वह व्यवहार पाकिस्तान से आने वाले और लोगों के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारी सब राज्य सरकारें इस बात का एलान कर दें कि पाकिस्तान के जुल्मों-तशद्दद की वजह से जो परिवार यहां पर आना चाहें, वे आ जायें, हालांकि मैं भी यह समझता हूं कि ६० लाख या एक करोड़ लोगों का यहां आना मुमकिन नहीं है। हमारे मुसलमान भाई यहां से चले जायें, यह भी मैं नहीं चाहता।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का देश है। मैं आज भी चाहता हूं कि हमारे घरों में, हमारी बस्तियों में, हमारी सड़कों पर, एक तरफ मीलाद-शरीफ होना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ कीर्तन होना चाहिये, क्योंकि हम सैकुलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं। मुसलमानों को प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहिये, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम को

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जो एक दफा किया है, आईन्दा वह फिर करेगी । आज हम देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में वहां की सरकार के खिलाफ, अयूबशाही के खिलाफ, विद्रोह हो रहा है । वहां के विद्यार्थी जनवादी शक्तियां, वहां की डेमोक्रेटिक फोर्सिज अयूबशाही के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करना चाहती है, क्योंकि उस ने जनता के तमाम प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों को छीनने की कोशिश की है । अगर वहां के अखबारात को पढ़ा जाये, तो मालूम होता है कि हवा किस करवट बह रही है । इसलिए जनता अयूबशाही के खिलाफ जितनी ज्यादा आवाजें उठाती जायेगी वहां की सरकार जनता का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ ले जाने की कोशिश करेगी वह कहेगी कि इस्लाम खतरे में है और हिन्दुओं को मारने से हमारी मुश्किल हल हो जायेगी ।

एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट, एक लेबर लीडर और वर्किंग क्लास का रिप्रजेन्टेटिव होने की हैसियत से मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यहां की वर्किंग क्लास, यहां की साधारण जनता, यहां पर शान्ति कायम रख सकती है, अगर उसे बताया जाये कि इस देश में रामलाल निजामुद्दीन को नहीं मारेगा और निजामुद्दीन राम लाल को नहीं मारेगा, बल्कि रामलाल और निजामुद्दीन एक साथ रहेंगे, एक सा चलेंगे, एक साथ लड़ेंगे, एक हो कर लड़ेंगे इस मंहगाई के खिलाफ, भुखमरी के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए, फाकाकशी के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए । वे एक दूसरे को मारने के लिये नहीं लड़ेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि यही हमारा ध्येय है और इसी ध्येय को ले कर हम आगे बढ़ें ।

मुझे खुशी हुई कि हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने ईद-मिलन किया और पार्लियामेंटरी कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से भी यहां पर ईद-मिलन मनाया जायेगा । इसी तरह ईद और होली दोनों हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक हो कर मनायें और इस देश में एक हो कर रहें । लेकिन एक बात मुसलमान भाइयों को भी सोचनी पड़ेगी कि वे हिन्दी हैं और अगर कोई लीडर उन के सामने इश्तआल-अंग्रेज बातें कर के उन के जज़्बात को भड़काने की कोशिश करे, तो वे अपने दिमागों पर उस का असर न पड़ने दें और पाकिस्तान की नापाक साजिशों के चक्कर में न पड़ें । इतनी ही मैं उन से आशा करता हूं ।

इस अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा गया है कि चीजों के दामों को रोकने की कोशिश की गई है । लेकिन चीजों के दाम रुके नहीं हैं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री जी ने केन्द्र को टलीफोन किया है कि अगर एक लाख टन गेहूं फौरन नहीं मिलता है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में फाकाकशी की नौबत आ जायगी, अकाल हो जायेगा । चीजों के दाम बढ़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं । आज एक हमीरपुर ही नहीं, बल्कि सब जगहों की यही हालत है । बुन्देलखंड में, जहां से गहूं आता है, इस समय गहूं नहीं है । फिर भी सरकार कहती है कि चीजों के दामों को रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

हम देखते हैं कि मंत्री लोग जितने भाषण देते हैं, दाम उतने ही बढ़ते जाते हैं । बंगाल में मुख्य मंत्री जी ने पहला भाषण दिया और दाम पांच रुपया मन बढ़ गया । उन्होंने दूसरा भाषण दिया और दाम दस रुपये मन बढ़ गया । उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में या दूसरे प्रान्तों में मंत्री लोग जब भाषण देते हैं, तो दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं । मालूम नहीं होता कि यह क्या जादूगरी है ।

आखिर क्या वजह है कि जब प्लानिंग कमीशन और सरकार पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि चीजों के दाम घटाए जायें, फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश में गहूं जब कि आज से छः महीने पहले ढ़ाई सेर था, लेकिन आज वह सवा सेर बिक रहा है ? क्या वजह है कि जब कि अरहर की दाल आज से छः महीने पहले ११, १२ आने सेर थी, लेकिन आज वह एक रुपया सेर के हिसाब से बिक रही है ? आखिर हम लोगों को कैसे समझायें कि भुवनेश्वर में यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है कि देश समाजवाद की तरफ

बढ़ रहा है। मैं नंगे भूखे लोगों की तरफ इशारा कर के कहता हूं कि अगर वे सवा सेर का गेहूं खरीदेंगे, एक रुपये सेर चावल खरीदेंगे और एक रुपये सेर दाल खरीदेंगे, और हम कहेंगे कि समाजवाद आ रहा है, तो वे समझेंगे कि समाजवाद चीन से भी खतरनाक है, जो कि हमारे बच्चों की रोटी छीन रहा है।

सरकार की तरफ से समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है लेकिन कम से कम उस को बताना चाहिए कि हम किस दिशा की ओर जा रहे हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि उस सुनहरे उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो कि देश का सब से बड़ा अंग है, गेहूं की हालत यह हो गई है कि वह सवा सेर के हिसाब से बिक रहा है।

इसी तरह शक्कर को ही ले लीजिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की नीतियों के कारण लोगोंकी जहनियत [illegible] हो गई है। लोगों का चरित्र-निमाण करने के [illegible] उन का चरित्र गिरा दिया गया है। एक आदमी का बच्चा नहीं है, लेकिन वह कहता है कि मुंडन के लिए चीनी चाहिये। इसी तरह मुसलमान भाई मीलाद-शरीफ के नाम पर, रसूल के नाम पर, चीनी मांगते हैं। इस तरह देश के चरित्र को इतना गिरा दिया गया है कि मालूम नहीं कि उस का किस तरह उत्थान होगा।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि या तो चीजों के दामों को गिराया जाये, वर्ना लोग मंहगाई भत्ता मांगेंगे। वित्त मंत्री जी को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन दो रुपये की बधाई देना चाहता हूं। उन्हों ने डीयरनैस एलाउन्स बढ़ाया, कानपुर को बी-वन सिटी कर दिया, मद्रास को ए क्लास सिटी कर दिया, इस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? सिर्फ दो रुपया बढ़ा। मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हू। फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री की जो विज्ञप्ति, निकली, उस में यह नहीं कहा गया कि ये दो या पांच रुपये ज. बढ़ाए गए हैं, यहां कहां तक न्यूट्रलाइज किया गया है। यदि यह सही है कि १२५ को न्यूट्रलाइज किया गया है, तो १ नवम्बर, १९६१ से यह मिलना चाहिये और आज जब हमारे हिसाब से १३८ और उन के हिसाब से १३३.८ मंहगाई है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ मिलना चाहिये। इस के अलावा जो बेचारा गरीब आदमी मंहगाई से परेशान है, उसको तो दो रुपये दे दिये और जिन की तनख्वाह ज्यादा है, उन को १५ रुपये। कानपुर बी-वन सिटी हुआ। वहां पर गरीब आदमी को साढ़े तीन रुपये और अमीर आदमियों को चालीस रुपये दिये गये। मिल के मजदूर आ कर मुझ से पूछते हैं कि आलू मेरे लिए चार आने सेर और श्री कृष्णमाचारी के लिए [illegible] सेर, ऐसी बात [illegible] लू तो सब के लिए [illegible] नहीं है। इसलिए मंहगाई भत्ते में इतना ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये कि न्यूट्रलाईजेशन **अप टू व्हाट** ? अगर १२५ तक न्यूट्रलाइज किया गया है, तो ईमानदारी से और साफ तरीके से यह स्टेटमेंट दिया जाना चाहिये था कि न्यूट्रलाइजेशन १२५ तक हुआ है और आईन्दा न्यूट्रलाइजेशन करने के लिए या तो पंच फैसले के लिए जायेंगे या हम लोग आपस में बैठ कर फैसला कर लेंगे।

इस देश में श्री के० सी० नियोगी जैसे आदमी को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा, क्योंकि उन्होंने प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने अपने विचार रखे थे, जिन को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। आज वर्ल्ड बैंक के हाथों में हमारे ट्रांस्पोर्ट सिस्टम को बेच दिया जा रहा है। इंडिया के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं श्री घमंडी लाल बंसल, जो कि चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई और आफिशल या नान आफिशल ऐसा नहीं था, जिस में सरकार को आस्था हो। इस लिए

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात की जांच की जाये कि आखिर उन्होंने इस्तीफा क्यों दिया।

जहां तक इमर्जेन्सी का ताल्लुक है, सवाल यह है कि आखिर वह कब तक रहेगी। आज इमर्जेन्सी के नाम पर इस देश में इतनी लूट-खसोट हो रही है कि मैं कहना नहीं चाहता। जवानों को जो रजाइयां जाती हैं, उन में काटन वेस्ट होता है। लोग लाखों रुपये कमाने लग गए हैं। अचानक ही बहुत से ठेकेदार पैदा हो गए हैं। कौन ठेकेदार हैं? इमर्जेन्सी के ठेकेदार हैं? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्किंग क्लास का एक नारा है कि "संकट-काल का देखो हाल, टाटा बिड़ला मालामाल"। इस इमर्जेन्सी का फौरन खातमा होना चाहिये और यह ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं रहनी [illegible]

आखिर [illegible] कि सरकार मंहगाई को [illegible] चाहता हूं [illegible] को बढ़ने से रोके। अगर प्राइस लाइन [illegible] होल्ड न किया गया, तो—मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और अपने भाइयों को कोई धमकी नहीं देना चाहता—देश में—एक बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, जब कि देश में एकीकरण की समस्या है और पाकिस्तान और चीन से खतरा है। आज सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि लोगों को सस्ता गेहूं, और अनाज मिले और फिर लोग मंहगाई भत्ता नहीं मांगेंगे। एक बात साफ हो जानी चाहिए कि लोग फाकाकशी से नहीं मरेंगे। हम ने नेहरू जी को कहा था कि देश की धरती की हिफाजत हम करेंगे, हमारे बाल-बच्चों की हिफाजत आप करें। हम ने देश की हिफाजत की, हम ने अपने बेटों को दिया, रुपया दिया, सोना दिया, लेकिन हर एक बजट में हमारे लिए मुश्किलात पैदा होतीं गई और मुझे डर है कि अगले बजट में भी कहीं ऐसा ही न हो। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन बातों पर विचार किया जाये, महंगाई को बढ़ने से रोका जाये और चीज़ों के दाम घटा दिये जायें।

15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th February, 1964.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th February, 1964.".

The motion was adopted.

PROTECTION OF CIRCUS EMPLOYEES BILL*

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the Circus employees by bringing them under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Workmen's Compesation Act, 1923 etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the Circus employees by bringing them under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 etc."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nambiar: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 14-2-64.

15.01 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 5)

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to oppose this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what grounds?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the following grounds. There is a general feeling in the country that Members of Parliament are privileged classes. They have been given a pass for travel all over India, and they can travel wherever they like. When nearly 27 crores of people in this country are getting only 7½ annas a day, if Members of Parliament try to get much more and try to fly always by paying the difference between the first class fare and the air fare, that will be a bad thing.

So, I oppose this Bill on moral and social grounds, though not on legal grounds.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I have clearly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to my Bill that Members of Parliament in our country hail from far off places like Kerala and Assam, and it takes them about four days or so if they are to travel by train. If we are to function well and discharge our duties to our constituencies and also to Parliament, we must move quickly and more speedily, and as such I feel that this Bill should be introduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.".

The motion was adopted.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 8)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण तथा अर्जन एक्ट, १९५२ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूं ।

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 3)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि संसद् (अनर्हता निवारण) ऐक्ट, १९५९ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II—section 2, dated 14-2-1964.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूं ।

15.03 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of article* 352)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.".

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूं ।

15.04 hrs.

DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS OF MINISTERS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath on the 20th December, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers, be taken into consideration.".

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I take the opportunity of congratulating my hon. friend Shri Kamath on the most appropriate Bill that he has brought forward. I do not think that any persuasion would be required or would be needed for this House and for Government to accept such a simple Bill as this, unless of course, the intention is that something should be hidden from the House regarding the assets of Ministers.

As late as 1953, when I was a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, I had tabled one non-official Bill entitled the Declaration and Periodical Verification of the Ministers' and MLA's Properties Bill, and as it was a non-official Bill, and I did not have the support from the Treasury Benches, it was negatived. I hope that this Bill will not receive the same fate.

There can be no two opinions that in order to create healthy precedents and conventions and to set examples of personal standards of behaviour for posterity, and for the future generations, we should all try hard, especially when the sapling of democracy has not yet taken its firm roots on the soil of this country.

Coming to the merits of the Bill, though corruption is an age-old phenomenon of degraded human behaviour, every civilised government and every enlightened government has taken steps and has made endeavours to stop it. Similarly, this Bill also envisages that to start with, the assets, both movable and immovable, of the Ministers should be declared and should be available to Parliament for public scrutiny. We want our Minister incorruptible. I do not think that there can be any two opinions on such a commendable Bill. It should be accepted.

Of course, those days are gone when one could think of a salary of Rs. 500

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a month for the Ministers, or of the Karachi resolution. We do not like to insist that it is feasible under the present circumstances. If the Ministers are not happy with their present amenities or emoluments, those may be increased. But their assets should not be hidden from public scrutiny. Events in the post-Independence period have unfolded that the evil of corruption has seeped much deeper into the fabric of the Indian administration and that its cancerous growth has corroded the very moral fibre of this Indian nation.

15.07 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

We are passing through a state of emergency. Government have been armed with special powers to deal with such cases of corruption. But I am very sorry to say that nowhere else have we heard that in such a short period of seventeen months, so many Cabinet Ministers, so many Chief Ministers and high dignitaries in services got involved in charges of corruption. After all, as my leader Rajaji has pointed out, it is the licence-permit-quota-raj which has opened the flood-gates of corruption. Touts, contact-men, and quota-procurers and licence traffickers have been minting fabulous wealth, and we often hear Ministers resorting to nepotism, high-handedness and gerrymandering and feathering their own nests through their friends or relatives.

In this regard, I would like to point out one quotation from no less a person than Shri Biju Patnaik, the ex-Chief Minister of my State. I am referring to his press statement of June 28th, 1963. This was published by the Orissa Government, and it has been circulated to all of us, and I think you also must have received one copy. Regarding the present Chief Minister of my State, he says at page 29 of that statement that:

"I put him into business in 1959, and in four years, the firm's gross profits a year are over Rs. 16 lakhs for the period ending 31st March, 1963."

So, in a period of four years, our Chief Minister had the privilege of amassing wealth to the tune of not less than Rs. 16 lakhs, when he had absolutely no business experience, and he was just introduced to business for the first time. How did he amass this wealth? I will quote from the proceedings of the Orissa Legislative Assembly of 30th March 1962. The present Chief Minister said regarding the supply of certain tubes to the Orissa Government:

"The rest supply was given by the firm in which I am connected. This is how things stand. We are authorised agents of the Kalinga Tubes who have taken orders to supply".

From this you will understand that the wife of a Chief Minister as the representative of the Kalinga Tubes has been selling these pipes through the wife of a Deputy Chief Minister to a Government headed by Shri Patnaik, benefiting both the Chief Minister's and the Deputy Chief Minister's families with lakhs of rupees in a single deal.

I do not like to repeat other instances as my time is limited, and as they are so well known. Regarding the case of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, I do not like to go into details,—the less said about it the better—because it is *sub judice*, a former Chief Justice of India looking into those questions.

Regarding the former Prime Minister of Kashmir, no less a person than an hon. Member from the Congress Benches, Shri A. M. Tariq, said yesterday in the Rajya Sabha:

"लेकिन अगर काश्मीर के लोगों को
हिन्दुस्तान में नफरत हो। जो जज
हैं उन्होंने आप की शक्ल नहीं देखी

[Shri P. K. Deo]

है । जो देखा है बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद की शक्ल में देखा है जिस ने एक मकान से शुरू किया और आज चालीस मकान पर खत्म किया ।"

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member knows that the proceedings in the other House cannot be quoted here.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am quoting the gist of it, not the whole of it.

From this it will be known that all the charges of corruption have been made not by Opposition Members but by those belonging to the Congress Benches also. I still remember those golden utterances of the Prime Minister—they are ringing in my ears—that blackmarketeers, and profiteers should be hanged by the nearest tree.

An Hon. Member: By the nearest lamp-post.

Shri P. K. Deo: In 1959, no less a person than Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, suggested that there should be a standing judicial tribunal and all cases of corruption should be referred to it. But the Prime Minister threw cold water on this proposal by saying in a press statement in January 1960 that "if such a tribunal was appointed, there would be charges and counter-charges as we were gossiping people." In September 1962, while delivering the Feroze Gandhi Memorial Lecture, my hon. friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, said that it is no use having a tribunal of this type, like the Scandinavian Ombudsman, as it has got a negative role to play. In that lecture he said:

"I do not, therefore, consider the institution of an Indian counterpart of the Ombudsman as having any positive role to play in the determination and functioning of the relationship of the citizen and the executive".

However, wisdom has dawned now. The Vice-President in his Address has indicated that very soon they are going to have a Central Vigilance Commission, which is mainly based on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. While I congratulate the Vice-President on this bold step that Government propose to take, I submit that its powers should be much wider than have been envisaged. The Vice-President says that the status of the Commission would broadly correspond with that of the UPSC. The status of the Union Public Service Commission is so very limited that its authority cannot extend to Cabinet Ministers. It controls the conduct and behaviour of the services, but it cannot look into the various activities of the Ministers. If the Vice-President is serious about it, if he wants that adequate power should be given to this Commission, then nothing short of a Scandinavian Ombudsman is going to satisfy our demand. The Scandinavian Ombudsman is a parliamentary official. He is appointed by the Parliament and is responsible to it. He has access to all the files. He can scrutinise all the activities of the Ministers. He can even call for action against those who are connected with the executive. So if the intention is to curb the scope of functions of this proposed Central Vigilance Commission and restrict it to investigation of the conduct of the services, I think we will never achieve the objective.

Here I would demand that this Vigilance Commission should be independent of the executive. It should be appointed by the President and should be directly under him. At the same time, it should be insulated from all political pressure. Now in the absence of such a commission, the Prime Minister is there as the grand arbitrator. He listens to the various complaints and explanations, at times defends the respondent and soothes the complainant. We do not want that the Prime Minister should do such a job. It is not good for the country; it undermines his personal authority. Sometimes, even motives

are attributed. I do not want that the head of the executive should be saddled with this judicial function of sitting in judgement on the integrity of individuals.

Some say that our Ministers submit returns of their assets to an anti-corruption committee of the Congress oragnisation or to the Congress High Command, so there is no need for them to submit such returns or disclose their accounts to Parliament. In this connection, I submit it is not a party question. The whole thing has to be viewed from a national perspective. After all, the former Chief Minister of my State has said that the Congress Party is not "a Bharat Sadhu Samaj or a Ramakrishna Mission; it needs money to fight elections, it is a militant party." So the Party needs funds for its elections. It needed Rs. 40 lakhs during this emergency to stage the *tamasha* at Bhubaneswar. So they need money. So if official pressure is used by Ministers to raise funds even for the Congress Party's Purposes—as the plea was made by Shri K. D. Malaviya that he raised some funds from Serajuddin and Company to fight a bye-election in U.P.—I do not think it could be justified.

I conclude by saying that this Bill should be wholeheartedly supported and those who oppose it are indirectly giving shelter for corruption to grow.

Mr. Chairman: Shri D. C. Sharma. I hope the hon. Member will take only six or seven minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is not enough to deal with such a big subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The time may be extended.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Five minutes is absolutely pointless. It is useless. It is better not to allow too many speakers rather than allow only five minutes to each speaker within which he cannot propound his thoughts.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Shri D. C. Sharma is capable of expressing his ideas in a precis form, and because of that, this time will be enough for him.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see. If the number of speakers is more, we shall see.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend Shri Kamath has been an inventor if nothing else. It is said about the Chinese that they used to invent new engines of torture. So, Shri Kamath is always coming up in this House with verbal attacks which are irrelevant to the question that he puts, and with verbal assaults on the party which happens to be the ruling party.

I can understand the spleen of some persons who do not want us to be the ruling party, and I have every sym-party has not come into being as a remember that the ruling party was not brought from heaven, that the ruling party has not come into being as a result of some kind of magic. It has come through the ballot box, which is as much theirs as that of the ruling party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Now we have separate ballot boxes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, if they want to blame the ruling party, they have to blame those rules and procedures of democratic elections which we have in this country. So long as they are going to be there, I think they have no reason to call us names or do things of that kind.

Now, one of the well-known practices in the world is that one should always look for the tall poppy. My hon. friend who has moved this Bill has his eye on the big ones, on the tall poppies, and he thinks that he will be doing a great deal of service to the country by bringing forward this Bill, but I ask you one question. I

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

think every public man, whether he belongs to the Congress Party or the P.S.P. or any other party is under the constant gaze of the public. Every movement of that gentleman is watched, every word that he speaks is taken note of, everything that he does is recorded in the memory of the public, or in the log-book of the people. In the face of this over-all scrutiny by the public of all public men, including the members of the Swatantra Party, I do not exclude them, I do not think we should try to invent any new engines of torture for our public men.

Public life is already very hazardous in this country. It has few prizes, but many pitfalls; it has many dangers, but few comforts; it has many troubles, but very few amenities. Therefore, I think that no democrat should try to make public life more difficult than it is. And above all, we are under the surveillance of the public, if I can use that expression all the time. Our Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and even those unfortunate Parliamentary Secretaries are always exposed to the eagle eye of our public. Do we not put questions on the floor of the House? We know what their electricity bills are, what their water rates are, how much their lawns cost, how many rooms they have in their bungalows, we know all these things. Why? Because democracy is a game of exposure, democracy is not a hush-hush game, and therefore, if democracy is like that, and we know all about them already, we get to know all about them through our questions, I do not see why we should bring forward this Bill.

For instance, only this morning I read in the papers how much has been spent upon the T.A. of these Ministers. I believe that whatever devices we have at present in our possession to know all about these Ministers and Deputy Ministers and other functionaries who constitute the Council of Ministers, is more than enough, and I do not see any reason......

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): About this T.A. business, if he does not mind my interruption, I may say that this is not money received by Ministers, because I know something about financial matters. This T.A. is for meeting the expenditure incurred on railway and other things. It is not that the money has passed into the pocket of the Minister. That is not the meaning of this T.A.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member also knows it very well.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think Shri Tyagi is in a very happy mood and a good mood today, and I congratulate him on this mood.

I was submitting that one of the sanctions of public life is this, and that is what Lord Baldwin also said in one of his most memorable utterances in the Houses, namely that when you ask a person to pilot the ship of your State in any form or under any designation, you should not attach a gadfly to that person.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, I am one of them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, this kind of Bill is infructuous in its conception, and is going to prove unfruitful in its execution, because I submit very respectfully......

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is wrong?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Because each one of us, even Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and myself, who are not Ministers, and who have no hope of becoming Ministers, even we......

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do not be so disappointed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not disappointed, I am only stating a fact.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has come to that age when one should be a Minister.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Why are you committing Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not a question of hope, it is a question of realistic assessment of our capabilities and of our future possibilities.

Even we Members of the Congress Party who belong to the Lok Sabha have to give returns of our assets to the Congress Party, and I think that if the Congress Members have to give that, the Ministers also have to give that. Therefore, I think that already the party has taken precautions to see that this thing is done.

My hon. friend referred to this Minister and that Chief Minister. Have we not appointed a Commission to go into these cases?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Which Commission?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do we not take action whenever anything is brought to our notice?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Which Commission is going into the assets of Ministers?

Mr. Chairman: No interruptions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Interruptions are allowed.

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member to conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting that the checks which the Congress Party has already devised, the vigilance of the public already exercised over the Ministers, which the newspapers of this country exercise over the Ministers and other persons are enough. I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by doing this. Mr. Kamath does not only want that the Central Ministers should suffer from this Bill but he wants that this should become the pattern of State administration also. I think the vigilance commission and all those things are there.

An Hon. Member: Vigilance Commission is only for officials.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Other vigilance bodies are there. I feel that this Bill is not going to do good to anybody; it is only going to hamper the Ministers in the rightful discharge of their duties and in the fine exercise of their functions which the nation has entrusted them with.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I have been listening to Shri D. C. Sharma with rapt attention. With all respect to him and with great humility I beg to differ from every word of what he said. I welcome Mr. Kamath's proposal for many reasons. He wants the assets of the Ministers to be made public. Not only Ministers but every Member of Parliament and of the legislative assemblies of any political party should make his financial assets public. If he finds it necessary to hide it, he should not be in the political field. Some months back Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as Home Minister said about a tribunal to check corruption of the officials. An Opposition Member interrupted: what about Ministers? Speaking a little afterwards I said that our Party has led the country for 16 years and we should set an example and so we should be open for public gaze. We have come through the ballot box but that does not mean that we have no other moral obligations towards people. To have correct moral standards is superior to coming through even ballot boxes. Supposing a person worth Rs. 10,000 becomes a Member of Parliament and in five years makes a lakh of rupees, he will have to give an explanation. (*An Hon. Member*: Income-tax officer will get it). It may be so. But there may be many loopholes and real things may not come to light. You have Criminal Procedure Code and other legal restrictions to stop unsocial acts. We have not stopped murders but yet the need for law is there. Maybe, here there is constitutional difficulty and

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

the Ministers may say they are responsible to the Chief Minister or Prime Minister. Many corruption charges have been levelled against Ministers. Strictures have been passed by courts. Ministers should bow down to public opinion. It is our Government's policy to nationalise and the Chief Minister of my State had done nationalisation of road transport. The High Court held that there were no malafides on any ground. But for reasons known to the Supreme Court, they have not given the benefit of doubt to a person who did not appear before them. But here was one man in my Party who bowed down to the Supreme Court and discarded his Chief Ministership. His prestige has gone up and I am proud of my State and of my organisation. If he is to come back to politics his stature will be more glorified. So, an uncorrupt man has nothing to hide or fear. Perhaps this Bill may not be acceptable on technical reasons but that does not prevent us from giving whole-hearted support to this Bill. Our Ministers have in their heart of hearts have no objection to this Bill. There may be constitutional or legal objections. Let there be an independent tribunal for Ministers whether it is for corruption or for anything else. I congratulate Mr. Kamath and I support the principle which is wholesome and very welcome at the present time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Madam Chairman, although it is far from my mind to point an accusing finger at any particular person, I stand here to support the underlining idea of the Bill. Mr. Kamath has done a service to all of us and to the Ministers in particular by bringing forth this piece of legislation for our consideration. My task in supporting this Bill is made easy by the charming advocacy of the hon. Member who spoke before me; it takes the winds out of the sails of the kind of arguments pressed into service by my hon. friend Prof. Sharma who unfortunately is not here now to argue or interrupt me. Personal allegations of corruption against Ministers are not conducive to good standards in public life but I think the laws as at present constituted leave no other option. There ought to be institutionalisation of procedures where complaints and suspicious could be ventilated, grievances could be brought forward and scrutinised so that Ministers themselves will be protected from irresponsible allegations of corruption, at the same time protecting public life from the maladies of corruption about which we hear all the time. There is no small measure of mud-slinging in our national life and if this procedure is brought into existence it would obviate the need for such mud-slinging at least the wholly irresponsible part of it. I am therefore justified in claiming that Mr. Kamath's Bill would be of service to the Ministers themselves. If we have adequate machinery we could put an embargo on ourselves or a self-imposed restraint on ourselves from employing platforms other than the procedure provided by such an enactment for ventilating grievances of the possession of assets disproportionate to their income by the Ministers. But when in the general body of law we make presumptions against a public official, who happens to have assets disproportionate to his income, there is no reason why the specially privileged class of Ministers should be exempted from that sort of presumption.

I would also like to say that I feel strongly that the salaries of our Ministers in our country are very low. As a matter of fact, I would be strongly in favour of raising the salaries of Ministers but for reducing the various perquisites which they get otherwise than under the straight head "Salaries". For example, the judges of the Supreme Court here get Rs. 4,000 each a month. They get also a residence, but they do not get all kinds of different perquisites. Give the Ministers the very best of things for a decent comfortable life, but do not

allow them to draw large sums of money under different heads by preparing wrong sort of statements of travelling allowance and dearness allowance and thus compelling some persons in public life to talk about it all the time and to bring the dialogue of democracy to a very low pitch.

Shri Tyagi: They do not get any travelling allowance.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I mean daily allowance.

Shri Tyagi: I would suggest to my hon. friend to study the rules governing the travelling allowance and daily allowance of Ministers. They actually do not get these allowances unless they stay outside somewhere for their daily meals.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My hon. friend Shri Tyagi, I know, has a very considerable knowledge of these matters, having been a Minister himself, and being the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. If he thinks that these allowances are realistic and are not disproportionate to what the requirments are, I have nothing to say.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 30 a day.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: For example, we have the figures about consumption of electricity, matters which otherwise are really of very small and trivial import, but they are played up to a pitch which does not add to the self-respect even of the Ministers. But they are necessitated mainly because we do not pay them a decent enough salary. I think we ought to pay them a better salary but reduce all other perquisites and give them a straight, honest salary which is adequate for their requirements. Otherwise we would be encouraging all kinds of wrong allegations and wrong practices.

I also think that the arguments used by Shri D. C. Sharma that members of the Congress party are required to file a statement of their assets before their party and the Ministers must naturally be complying with the same requirements is one which is not justifiable. I will quote a statement of Mr. Sanjivayya, the then President of the Indian National Congress, who himself has said that very few Congressmen responded to the circular for declaration of assets of liabilities which was issued by the AICC. He had also said that the AICC circular requested the Ministers and members to send their report about the contact work which they were doing in the electoral constituencies in their respective States and the reports were not filed. There is a strange contradiction; there is a very little contact work done by Ministers and therefore there is hardly any return to be filed! But even if the assets acquired by them are not disproportionate to their usually kuown sources of income, it would be right for them to make a statement. When the President of the Indian National Congress himself pleaded his inability to enforce the circular of the AICC, when he himself says that the Ministers and other people have been unwilling to comply with those requirements—

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I just checked it up with my colleague. He said he had not made such a statement. He said that his words were it is alleged that this is done. (*Interruption*). He told me that he had issued a press contradiction.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have the entire press cutting file from Parliament, and find no trace of any contradiction having been issued by Shri Sanjivayya. This is as categorical as it could be, where in he says that only a very negligible number of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Congress Ministers and Legislators have so far sent statements of their assets and liabilities in response to the circular issued by the AICC some time ago. It is the report dated 1st August, from Indore. (*Interruption*) I would very much like him to tell us as to how many of the Congress legislators and Ministers have actually filed their statements of assets and liabilities before the Congress party.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have ascertained the position from the Secretary of the AICC yesterday; all the MPs have sent.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: (Bhagalpur): How can Dr. Singhvi ask how many have filed the statements? That is for the Congress organisation. How can he ask?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Because the Congress happens to be responsible for the administration of this country and because this Bill seeks to require the Ministers to file a statement of their assets and liabilities and because the Minister claims now that as a matter of fact, contrary to the statement made by the President of the Indian National Congress . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister was only saying that he will get it ascertained.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have said that I have ascertained yesterday from the Secretary of the AICC. They have all sent the returns.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I think our right to ask the Congress party and the Government to put their house in order and to keep it in order is undisputed. It is the first time that I have heard the hon. Member Shri Bhawgat Jha Azad disputing this right in respect of an organisation which happens to run the Government. At any rate, if that is being done in a manner which does not satisfy public opinion then we should place on the statute-book an enactment which requires the Ministers to declare their assets and liabilities.

I am not wholly happy with the various provisions of the Bill, and I would like them to be amplified and to be discussed further. I would conclude by suggesting that a Committee of this House should go into this legislation.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, Shri Kamath's case as he has made it depends on a number of assumptions. One of these assumptions is that the Opposition Members have a monopoly of virtues including incorruptibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is presuming. I never said that.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I need not say how untenable and even irrational such an assumption is. I would just say to Shri Kamath that virtue untried is not virtue proved. He has said that Ministers are liable to temptation and have opportunities for corruption. Having temptation for corruption is one thing. But to prove corruption as a fact is another thing. Most of his case is full of generalisations and very ingeniously made up, casting doubt on the integrity of Ministers.

He has said something about the public image of Ministers in India. The public image of Ministers in this country is very much based on the image of our Prime Minister and of a large number of first-class men in the Central Government as well as in the States all over the country. The Congress Party's position in the estimation of the people is in fact as high as it has been all the time and it does not depend on what the opposition Members think of that position. The esteem of the people is there and is proved. A vast majority of the people in three consecutive elections have given their testimony to the position and the esteem in which the Congress Party is held. I hope it is proved beyond doubt.

The Minister like any other citizen of this country has the fear of law.

We are very proud of the legal system in this country and of our courts. I do not think that the Ministers enjoy any special immunity from law. The Minister also in a special degree has to have the fear of public opinion. Finally, the Minister has the need to contest elections and in elections nothing counts so much as his public image and also his record of incorruptability. Rather than being maligned, I think the Minister deserves our respect and our gratitude. After all, we must not forget that he is performing a public service often at great personal sacrifice.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि अगर इस तरह के बिल पास किये जायेंगे तो देश में शासकों के प्रति अविश्वास का भाव उत्पन्न होगा । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह तर्क कहां तक ठीक है ? अगर आप के अन्दर कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, कोई ग़लत काम आप नहीं करते हैं तो फिर अपना हिसाब देने में आपको डर क्या है ? इस से तो हमारे देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा होगा गिरेगा नहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह तो बात कहने की नहीं है, खुद कांग्रेस मेम्बरों ने, दूसरे लोगों ने और खुद कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट ने अभी थोड़े दिन हुए यह फरमाया था कि लोग जो ग़रीब थे वह करोड़-पति हो गये । इसलिए मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर यह तर्क रखा जाए कि हिसाब देने से देश में लोगों में एक अविश्वास की भावना उत्पन्न होगी तो यह क़तई तौर पर गलत है । अभी बहन यशोदा रेड्डी ने जो सब का हिसाब लेने के लिए कहा तो मैं तो इस के पक्ष में हूं कि अगर आप सब का हिसाब लेना चाहें तो ले लीजिये । मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं है । एम० पीज़०, एम० एल० एज़, मिनिस्टर्स, चपड़ासी हर एक का हिसाब ले लिया जाय लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है कि मिनिस्टर्स साहबान का हिसाब हाउस के सामने आना चाहिए क्योंकि उन लोगों के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं । जांच होती हैं, अपीलें हो रही हैं, कमिशन बैठते हैं, आखिर यह सब क्या साबित करते हैं ? आज पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है ? वहां जो कुछ हो रहा है उस से क्या देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है ? उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है ? वहां एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ यह चार्ज लगाया गया कि उस ने फार्म से गाय को चुराया और गाय के साथ उस मिनिस्टर का फोटो कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी उत्तर प्रदेश के सामने पेश हुआ था । इसी तरह एक मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ वहां यह चार्ज लगाया गया कि वह गांजा बिकवाता है । उस पर गांजा बेचने का चार्ज है । अब उनका हिसाब मालूम करना चाहिए कि आखिर यह पैसा उनके पास कहां से आया । इसी तरह से अभी एक मिनिस्टर के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश में यह चार्ज लगाया गया कि एक महीने के अंदर बैंक में उनके खाते में एक लाख रुपया जमा हुए । अब उन से हिसाब मांगा जाना चाहिए कि आखिर यह एक लाख रुपये उनके पास कहां से आये ? आज जब देश में से करप्शन को हटाने की बात चल रही है तो यह जरूरी है कि मिनिस्टर्स को भी हाउस के सामने अपना हिसाब देने को कहा जाय ।

श्री नन्दा ने भ्रष्टाचार निवारण के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने की घोषणा की । विजिलेंस कमिशन की बात उन्होंने कही । जब खुद हम लोगों ने गृह मंत्री जी से मालूम किया कि साहब यह विजिलेंस कमिशन तो सिर्फ़ सरकारी कर्मचारियों व अफसरों के सम्बंध में जांच करेगा तो फिर मंत्रियों की कौन करेगा तो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि मंत्री लोग तो विजिलेंस कमिशन के अन्दर आते नहीं हैं ऐसा मान बैठते हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विजिलेंस कमिशन बना है । उस के अन्दर पुलिस के एक डी० आई० जी० रखे गये हैं । अब जो आदमी सब से ज्यादा करप्शन के लिए जिम्मेदार है वही

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

आदमी अगर विजिलेंस कमिशन में रखा जाता है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कहां से न्याय करेगा ? इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि मंत्रियों के लिए भी जैसा कि आपने औरों के लिए किया है, उनके लिए भी लाज़िमी कर दें कि वह अपनी आमदनी का हिसाब दोनों हाउसों के अन्दर रखें । यही इस बिल की मंशा है । इससे हमारे देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा होगा । लोगों में विश्वास की भावना पैदा होगी और वह यह समझेंगे कि दरअसल हमारे यहां कोई गलती नहीं है ।

अगर मैं मंत्रियों के खिलाफ़ क्या क्या चार्जेज हैं उन की मिसालें देने लगूं तो आपको अचरज होगा । अजीब अजीब चार्जेज़ उनके खिलाफ़ हैं । एक मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ यह सीरियस चार्ज लगाया गया कि उसने फार्म से गाय चुरा ली और गाय के साथ उन साहब का फोटो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सामने पेश होता है । क्या यह कोई कम सीरियस चार्ज है ? अब अगर मिनिस्टर्स साहब सब दूध के धोये हैं तो फिर वह हिसाब पेश करने से आख़िर घबड़ाते क्यों हैं ? अभी त्यागी जी ने फरमाया कि उनका जो ट्रैवलिंग एलाउंस होता है या डेली एलाउंस होता है वह उसमें शुमार नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन मैं बखूबी जानता हूं कि किस तरीक़े से यह मंत्री लोग दौरा करते हैं, किस तरह से दावतें उड़ाते हैं, किस तरह से कर्मचारियों के ऊपर उन दावतों का खर्चा लगाया जाता है और फिर बाद में अपना डी० ए० और टी० ए० खजाने से लेते हैं । स्टेट मिनिस्टरों के बारे में तो मैं साफ़ तौर से कह सकता हूं कि जब यह दौरे पर जाते हैं तो उनके सारे अख़राजात का भार वहां के छोटे छोटे कलक्टोरेट के ऐम्पलाइज पर डाला जाता है और मिनिस्टर साहब बाद में उसका बिल बना कर सरकार से पैसा वसूलते हैं । गाज़ीपुर का वाक़या मैं बयान करूं । एलेक्शन के दौरान एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर आधी रात को गाज़ीपुर पहुंचते हैं और कलक्टोरेट के मुलाज़िमों से १०–१२ आदमियों के लिए खाने का बन्दोबस्त करने के लिए कहते हैं । अब गाज़ीपुर जैसे छोटे शहर में जहां कोई होटल नहीं है और जहां एक छटांक दूध भी नहीं मिल सकता था जब उन बेचारे मुलाजिमों ने खाने का इंतज़ाम करने में अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने लिख भेजा कि उन पांचो कलक्टोरेट के मुलाज़िमों को फौरन मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाय . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य: इसका कोई सबूत है आप के पास ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सबूत अगर चाहा जायगा तो वह भी मैं देने को तैयार हूं और जांच कर के मालूम किया जा सकता है । अगर कोई जांच की जाय तो यह बात आ सकती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इन मंत्रियों के जिनके कि दसियों होटल चल रहे हैं, सिनेमा हाउसेज चल रहे हैं, ग़लत नाम से उन्होंने अपने परिवार वालों के लिए लाइसेंस और परमिट लिये हुए हैं, उन का हिसाब लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में पेश होना चाहिए । इस से देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा होगा और तभी हम छोटे लोगों को सजा देने में जस्टिफ़ाइड होंगे । अब आज होता यह है कि करप्शन के सिलसिले में छोटे लोगों को, चपड़ासियों को पकड़ लिया जाता है, लेकिन बड़े लोगों को पकड़ने की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । अभी मैं ने देखा कि करप्शन के सिलसिले में दो पेशकार पकड़ लिये गये लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि लखनऊ और दिल्ली में, दूसरे सूबों में, केरल में और हर एक राज्य के अन्दर मंत्रियों के खिलाफ़ रोक शिकायतें आती हैं कि वहां पर मंत्रियों ने नाजायज तौर पर पैसा कमाया लेकिन उन के बारे में कोई जांच करवाने के लिए सरकार सामने नहीं आती । यह जरूरी है कि मंत्री लोग इस सम्बन्ध में आदर्श उपस्थित करें ताकि देश के अन्दर विश्वास की भावना फले । इसलिए कामत साहब के बिल को स्वीकार करना चाहिए और उसमें डरने या घबड़ाने की कोई बात नहीं है । मुझे विश्वास है कि इस से देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा ।

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Chatterjee.

Shri Tyagi: Madam Chairman, I do not know whether you are proceeding by the list. I do not know whether it will be parliamentary to say that I have been trying to catch your eye; you being a lady, it may be misunderstood.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member also may get a chance.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Madam Chairman, I ought to say that the whole country will be watching this Parliament very carefully and we will stultify ourselves if we turn down this Bill. I am happy to find that a lady Member from the Congress Benches supported this Bill strongly. I understand Mr. Sinhasan Singh who is an old Member of the Congress Party also supported the Bill. I thought the Minister should have welcomed such a motion coming from one of the opposition leaders. Let us not tackle it from the party point of view. Let us look at it from the national point of view and in the interest of securing a clean democratic set-up in this country.

16.00 hrs.

Eradication of corruption is the prime need and we should all do our best to stamp out corruption mercilessly. Why are Congressmen afraid of it? Should their conscience not be clean? Has not the Congress President used these words? I am quoting his language. The Congress President said that some among Congressmen lacked "integrity and honesty". He further said—I am using his exact language—"people who were paupers in 1947 are now millionaires and multi-millionaires own palatial buildings and factories, have immense property without having any ostensible source of such vast incomes." If this is the verdict of the head of the big organisation which is the ruling party is it not time for them to accept this elementary proposition that they should do something to put their own house in order? A Minister, like a High Court judge or a Supreme Court judge, should be above suspicion. What is the objection in accepting the suggestion that there should be periodical disclosures?

Do not our Members know that in the other House an hon. Member from Kashmir has disclosed that the members of the family of one who was an ex-premier of one State own large tracts of land at Okhla, Friends Colony and Green Park besides their having lands in Jammu and Kashmir and other places. They have received monopolies of products in the public sector. I need not go further into the details. They have lands in Bombay, Dehra Dun, Bangalore and other places and a big shop of automobiles at Indore. This is what that hon. Member has disclosed. Is it not quite clear that there is a *prima facie* case which warrants this Parliament to take some action? If it does not do it, it will stultify itself.

It is not only that. We know that there is a commission which is headed—a one-man Commission—by Shri S. R. Das, who was the Chief Justice of India for many years, to probe into charges of corruption and other serious charges against one who occupies the position of Chief Minister of a State. *Prima facie* case there was, otherwise why should a Commission be appointed, a Commission manned by a man who occupied the position of a judge of Calcutta High Court, the Chief Justice of Punjab High Court and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Why should we bring in the issue of corruption? Everybody knows that the common people make this charge and that there are good reasons for making the charge that corruption has increased manifold after the British left and after we got our independence. It is a shame and a national disgrace, and we must do our best to stamp it out. What is the hon. Home Minister doing? He has started an anti-corrup-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

tion campaign. I think he has started it in his own constituency, and it is gratifying to note that he is taking strong action. I wish he had started it in the city which is the citadel of corruption, which is the fountain-head of corruption. I am referring to the city of Delhi where there are so many blackmarketeers and other people hovering round the city approaching the powers that be.

Therefore, it is absolutely important that some action should be taken. What is Shri Kamath saying? He says that the evil of corruption in the administration must be ruthlessly fought at all levels. Can there be any objection can there be any possible dissent, is there any scope for a caveat against it? He wants that to be done lest freedom, democracy and socialism should cease to have any meaning at all for the people of our country. What I am pointing out is this. Sufficient disclosures have been made which warrants some action to be taken. So what Shri Kamath has suggested is nothing very revolutionary. He wants only periodical disclosure of the extent of their wealth. If there is nothing to hide they should welcome this opportunity of placing all their relevant facts before the Parliament That would silence public criticism. As a matter of fact, we are very happy that Shri Reddy has resigned. We pay a tribute to him. That shows that he respects the rule of law, that he respects the verdict of the highest judiciary in this country and that he is not trying to snap his fingers because he occupies a position of advantage.

Now, after the Kairon Commission, after the ugly disclosures in Kashmir and after the many reports that are coming from other quarters, something should be done. This House will remember that one Chief Minister—he is dead and gone and I need not name him—has heirs or legal representatives who have inherited assets worth more than Rs. 1 crore—it may be even Rs. 2 crores or more. Therefore, public mind is perturbed. They are suspecting the men occupying the highest position. If there is nothing immoral, nothing dishonest in their activities. they should welcome this opportunity of placing the relevant facts before the Parliament. By that their responsibility, both legal and constiutional, will not at all be shaken. On the other hand, their prestige will be enhanced, the Parliament's position will be stablised and that will restore public confidence.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, जिन भावों से प्रेरित हो कर श्री कामत ने यह बिल रखा है उन से मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूं । मैं इस बात पर लज्जा प्रकट करता हूं कि बावजूद इस के कि हमारी पार्टी इतने दिनों से पावर में है, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह गिरावट, अर्थात भ्रष्टाचार, सचमुच बढ़ता गया है । मैं इस बात को बड़ी शरमिन्दगी के साथ तसलीम करता हूं । मैं बहुत लज्जित हूं कि अंग्रेजों के समय में जो भ्रष्टाचार था उस से कहीं अधिक भ्रष्टाचार आज है, और इसलिये जो भी देशभक्त है, उस के दिल में इस बात की तकलीफ और कष्ट है । हर एक आदमी तिलमिला रहा है । इस से बच्चा बच्चा तिलमिलाता है कि कोई ढंग ऐसा निकले जिस से गवर्नमेंट के तमाम कामों में ईमानदारी आ जाये और वह कुछ उसूल के ऊपर काम करने लगे ताकि भ्रष्टाचार बन्द हो जाये । यह मांग आज सिर्फ श्री कामत की नहीं है, यह देश भर की मांग है, और मैं शरमिन्दा हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस करप्शन को रोकने में नाकामयाब रही ।

इसी तरह से मिनिस्टर्स वगैरह की भी बात है । मिनिस्टर किसी और जगह से तो आते नहीं । एक थैली में से चावल अगर आप लें तो चाहे आप उसे सोने की कटोरी में रखें चाहे पीतल की कटोरी में रखें, चाहे मिट्टी के बरतन में रखें, टूटे हुए चावल का जो परसेन्टेज है वह सब जगह एक सा ही रहेगा । यही देश के लेवेल की बात है । मारल लेवेल लोग उठा सकते हैं, गिरा सकते हैं, लेकिन उस का

परसेन्टेज सब जगह पर बराबर होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों में कुछ ऐसे होंगे, और बहुत सी ऐसी चर्चायें हैं, पर हमारा कुछ ऐसा रिवाज पड़ गया है कि हम न इस के बुरे बनें और न उस के बुरे बनें। इस तरह से यह चीजें बढ़ती गईं। सख्ती की जरूरत है, मैं भी समझता हूं, और सख्ती हम तभी कर सकते हैं जब पहले अपने ऊपर करें। मिनिस्टर कोई अपने मातहत को सजा नहीं दे सकेगा, करप्शन को नहीं रोक सकेगा जब तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अन्दर एक भावना न हो जाय कि मिनिस्टर के अन्दर करप्शन नहीं हो सकता। यह विश्वास आ जाना चाहिये लोगों में। इस के लिये कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिये। मेरे खयाल में इस के लिये चिन्ता जायज है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस का जो इलाज सोचा है उस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं कि खाली उनका स्टेटमेंट ले लिया जाय। एक साहब कहते हैं कि गांजा बेच दिया। अगर यह सच है कि गांजा बेच दिया तो गांजे की आमदनी वे कोई अपने स्टेटमेंट में थोड़े ही दिखलायेंगे। स्टेटमेंट के लिखने से फायदा क्या। इस स्टेटमेंट से क्या हम कुछ चेक कर पायेंगे। मेरी राय में अगर मिनिस्टर अपने आप लज्जित हो कर इस्तीफा नहीं देते हैं उन का मुंह काला कर दिया जाये, उन को सूली पर चढ़ा दिया जाय, लिंच कर दिया जाय। दो चार के साथ किया जाय तो बेहतर है। उन को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाय, फांसी दी जाय। जो इस ट्रस्ट की जगह पर बैठ कर बेईमानी करता है वह आदमी इस लायक नहीं है कि भारत की पवित्र भूमि में रह सके। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो छोटी सी चीज रक्खी है उस से क्या फायदा होगा। यह कह देना कि बयान ले लिया जाय मिनिस्टरों का तो इस से तसल्ली हो जायगी आप की, इस बात से जनता को तसल्ली हो जायेगी, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह पहला कदम है।

श्री त्यागी : यह पार्लियामेंट एक जिम्मेदार संस्था है, इस की तरफ से अगर कोई बिल रक्खा जाता है तो ऐसा रक्खा जाय जिस से जनता पर कुछ अच्छा असर पड़े। मेरी राय में इस कानून से जनता पर कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ सकता कि हम सब लोग हर साल अपना रिटर्न दे कर यह समझ लें कि करप्शन दूर हो गया। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी भी बहुत कमियां हैं, लेकिन मेरी अपनी राय में हमारे अन्दर जो करप्शन है वह हमारे अपोजीशन की नाकामयाबी की वजह से है। जो पार्टी इन पावर है उस पर ये इल्जाम तो लगाते हैं लेकिन उन को साबित नहीं कर पाते। अगर मैं उनकी जगह पर होता तो मैं ऐसी चीज को हरगिज आगे नहीं चलने देता। (*Interruption*). तो यह कमी है असल में अपोजीशन की। हमारी पार्टी तो आज अपोजीशन की कमजोरियों की वजह से तबाह हो गयी। अगर अपोजीशन अपना फर्ज मजबूती से अदा करता तो हमारे अन्दर डर रहता। हमारे दोस्तों ने हम को मार डाला और ये कम्युनिस्ट हम को सपोर्ट कर कर के मार रहे हैं। खैर वह तो अलग बात है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि जो कमीशन या कमेटी बने उसमें सारी पार्टीज एक साथ बैठ कर आपस में कोई रास्ता निकालें। ऐसे कमीशन के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें जाया करें। और मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों पर भी उस को लागू कर दिया जाय। मैं इस में उन का साथ दूंगा। लेकिन अगर अकेली लिस्ट बनवा कर ले ली जायगी तो वह काफी नहीं होगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाय और जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया है वैसी कमेटी बनाई जाय।

वैसे हमारी अपनी पार्टी में भी इस बारे में काफी जागृति आ गयी है और हम भी

[श्री त्यागी]

देखेंगे कि हमारे बीच कोई आदमी गन्दा काम न करे क्योंकि उस की वजह से हम सब बदनाम होते हैं। तो हम भी चौकीदारी करेंगे और अपोजीशन वाले भी करें। इस से देश की भलाई होगी।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : यह जो बिल आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। यह बिल आना बहुत जरूरी था। अगर यह बहुत पहले आता तो अब तक इस पर कुछ निर्णय ले लिया गया होता।

16.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

त्यागी जी ने कहा कि अपोजीशन की कमजोरी से यह सारा हो रहा है, केवल लिस्ट बनवाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ऐसा तो मैं नहीं मानता कि लिस्ट बनवाने से कुछ काम नहीं चलेगा। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में सारा दोष हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के होते हुए भी वह कैरों को मरे हुए बन्दरी के बच्चे की तरह चिपकाए हुए बैठे हैं। क्या इस से भ्रष्टाचार नहीं बढ़ता। आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस्तीफा दे कर बहुत अच्छा किया। मैं तो समझता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के कारण मंत्रियों का भ्रष्टाचार चलता है। आज पबलिक मंत्रियों की तरफ आंखें लगाए देख रही है। हर एक आदमी मंत्रियों के बारे में रेडियो पर सुनता है। लोग सवा आठ बजे रेडियो पर सुनते हैं कि दिल्ली में लोक सभा में क्या हुआ। वह आज सुनेंगे कि मंत्रियों के बारे में क्या हुआ। वह सुनेंगे कि आज जो मंत्रियों से हिसाब देने के बारे में बहस चल रही थी उसका क्या हुआ। मैं कहता हूं कि बहस होना सही है। लेकिन उस को हमारे ही मिनिस्टर लोग दबा देते हैं और कोई न कोई कमीशन बिठा दिया जाता है। कमीशन क्या कर लेगा जब प्रधान मंत्री ऐसे केसों को दबा कर बैठ जायें। इसलिए मैं तो कहता हूं कि इस की जांच के लिए विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्य होने चाहियें तब जा कर यह जांच ठीक हो सकती है। अगर त्यागी जी उस कमीशन के सदस्य हो जाएं तो मुझे कोई उज्र नहीं। जब तक विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्य इस कमीशन में नहीं होंगे तब तक जांच पूरी नहीं हो सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप त्यागी जी को विरोधी पार्टी में समझते हैं ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : खाली त्यागी जी हैं जो मिनिस्टर हो कर भी हमारे जैसे रह गए। मिनिस्टर होने के पहले जैसे थे वैसे ही आज हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं।

श्री त्यागी : मैं मिनिस्टरी से निकाल दिया गया इस से आप को खुशी है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : तभी तो हमारे जैसे रहे हो।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश पर संकट की स्थिति आई तो इस में सब ने अपना अपना सहयोग दिया, लेकिन मंत्रियों की तनखाह पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा, और भत्ते बढ़ते चले गए। आज पालियामेंट के मेम्बर की तनखाह ४८०० रुपये है एक साल की, तो मंत्री की ६७,००० रुपए साल हो जाती है, भत्ते मिला कर। ३३,००० रुपया तो उनका भत्ता ही होता है। और ६,००० रुपया उनको चाय पिलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त सेवा का दिया जाता है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : यह गलत है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ३३,००० भत्ता उनको दिया जाता है, यह तो आज के पत्रों में पढ़ा है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : मैं ने जो जवाब में रकम बताई है, उसमें से बहुत सी ऐसी है जोकि रेलवेज

को दी गईं या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन को दी गईं। फिर मैं आप को बताऊं कि जब डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बम्बई जाते हैं तो १५ रुपया या १८ रुपया भत्ता मिलता है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट हाउस में रहने का ८ से १२ रुपया तक देना पड़ता है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे न होने से बहुत भत्ता बनता है।

श्री हजरनवीस : यह एलाउंस नहीं होता, ट्रेवलिंग एलाउंस होता है।

It is reimbursement of the payment made to the carriers.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जो ६,००० रुपया सालाना चाय पिलाने के लिए मिलता है उसकी कोई जांच नहीं होती।

श्री त्यागी : चाय पिलाते नहीं हैं।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : जांच होनी चाहिए। टेलीफोन पर आरडिनरी, अरजेंट और इम्मीजिएट काल किए जाते हैं। अरजेंट काल बिजनेस के कामों के लिए किए जाते हैं। इलेक्शन में अरजेंट काल किए जाते हैं। और जो कम्पनियों आदि का मामूली काम होता है उसके लिए आरडिनरी काल किए जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि टेलीफोन के लिए भी एक कमीशन बिठाया जाय जो जांच करे कि ये क्या बातें करते हैं।

मैं ने धर्मयुग में एक कारटून देखा था —तब और अब। कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने भी कुछ लोगों के बारे में कहा कि पहले उन की आमदनी क्या थी और अब क्या है। शायद इसलिए जांच नहीं कराते कि इन पर इनकम टैक्स का भार बढ़ जायगा। क्योंकि अगर तनखाह और भत्ते को मिलाया जाय तो इन के पास दो लाख के करीब हो जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इनकम टैक्स के मारे दबा जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की जांच करवाई जानी चाहिए। ये लोग अपने रिश्तेदारों और बेटे बेटियों के नाम से बहुत काम करते हैं।

अभी गृह मंत्री ने कुछ हरिजनों और कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को रामलीला ग्राउंड में रिश्वत न लेने की शपथ दिलाई। ठीक है वे भ्रष्टाचार नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन उन की औरतों को तो कसम नहीं दिलाई है, वे कर सकती हैं। और अगर उन को भी कसम दिला दी जाय तो बच्चों को तो कसम नहीं दिलाई जायेगी, वे कर सकते हैं। रिश्वत के कई रास्ते होते हैं।

पहले सदन में चर्चा चली थी कि इस बात की जांच की जाय कि फारिन बैंक्स में किन मिनिस्टरों के खाते हैं, तो सिवाय प्रधान मंत्री के किसी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। सब ने कहा कि हमारा कोई खाता नहीं है विदेशी बैंकों में। लेकिन उन का तब का और अब का फोटो देखिये। जो लोग पहले ऐसे लगते थे जैसे तपेदिक का मरीज वह आज मेरे जैसे मजे में मोटे लगते हैं। और जैसे जैसे माल बढ़ता जाता है और अच्छे सुर्ख होवे जाते हैं। जिन के पास तांगे के लिए पैसे नहीं होते थे, आज वे लखपति हो रहे हैं। यह सच बात है। अगर विरोधी पार्टी के सदस्यों से जांच करवाई जाय तो यह साबित हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर आप रूलिंग पार्टी का कमीशन बनाएंगे और प्रधान मंत्री का ऐसे लोगों पर साया रहेगा तो उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कामथ जी ने सदन में जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। मैं इस का विरोध इसलिए करता हूं कि यह इक तरफा है। वैसे, जैसाकि हमारे साथी, त्यागी जी ने कहा, मुल्क में करप्शन है, भ्रष्टाचार है। सही बात है। हम उस से सहमत हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को, करप्शन को और चोरबाजारी को अगर कोई सब से ज्यादा पनाह देता है तो

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

वह वकील लोग हैं। त्यागी जी ने कहा कि करप्शन करने वाले को फांसी की सजा दी जाय। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर किसी करप्ट आदमी को फांसी की सजा दी जाएगी तो सब से पहले हमारे एन० सी० चटर्जी साहब उस को बचाने के लिए कोर्ट में जाएंगे। तो सब से पहले इस का इलाज होना चाहिए।

आपने पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा कानून बना रखा है कि चाहे ९९ करप्ट आदमी छूट जाएं लेकिन एक ईमानदार आदमी को सजा न हो जाय। ऐसे कानून के होते करप्शन दूर नहीं हो सकता। कानून में अगर आप ऐसी भावना रखें कि चाहे ९९ शरीफ आदमी मारे जायें लेकिन एक भ्रष्टाचारी न छूट सके तब करप्शन मिट सकता है। तो सब से पहले मेम्बरों को ईमानदारी से इस कानून को बदलना चाहिये। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। मैं मानता हूं कि कांग्रेस वालों में कमी हो सकती है, लेकिन आज उन पर ही आरोप लगाए जाते हैं। कारण यह है कि कांग्रेस की सफेद चादर है, उस पर जरा सा दाग भी दिखाई देने लगता है।

दुष्ट क्रिया दीखे नहीं जैसे जल में रेख,
संत क्रिया अति अल्प भी शिला रेख ज्यों देख।

तो हमारी जरा सी भी खराबी बड़ी दिखाई देती है, लेकिन जो हमारे विरोधी हैं, जोकि मन के काले हैं, तन के काले हैं और ऊपर से काले हैं उन की खराबी नहीं दिखाई देती। उन को सब बुरा ही दिखता है। अगर कोई चींटी अपने मुंह में नमक लिए हुए मिश्री के पहाड़ पर भी घूमती रहे तो उस को खारा स्वाद ही आता रहेगा तब तक कि वह अपने मुंह से नमक को न छोड़े। हमेशा उन के मुंह में खार की डली रहती है और इन अपोजीशन के भाइयों को नमक ही नमक दिखाई देता है। वैसे मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं कि ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए जिस के कि अंदर न कोई अफसर छूटे और न ही कोई मिनिस्टर छूटे। ऐसा देशव्यापी और सख्त कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए जिसमें कोई भी अपराधी चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हों, बच न सके और न ही विरोधी भाइयों के कोई भाईबंद थानेदार, हवलदार या तहसीलदार इस से बच सकें।

आज देश में मौरेल डिग्रेडेशन हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो कैरेक्टर है वह बिगड़ता जा रहा है। करप्शन की अभी तक परिभाषा हम लोग नहीं कर पाये हैं। करप्शन की परिभाषा क्या है? मैं समझता हूं कि समाज के अंदर जितनी भी बुरी और दूषित विचार-धारा है वह सारे समाज को गिराने और दूषित करने वाली है चाहे वह जुआ खिलाते हों, सिनेमा चलाते हों, ब्लैकमार्केट करते हों, व्यभिचार करवाते हों। यह सब करप्शन है। अब ऐसे करप्ट लोगों को यदि कोई वकील कोर्ट में छुड़ाने के लिए जाता है तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह भी करप्शन करता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में वकील लोग एक दृढ़ निश्चय लें कि वे अब से किसी भी प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्ति के पक्ष में अदालत में उलटी सीधी दलीलें दे कर छुड़ाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे। झूठे और भ्रष्टाचारी मुकदमों की पैरवी वे नहीं करेंगे। यदि ऐसा हो सका तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से देश में से इस भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण में बहुत मदद मिलेगी और हम भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने में सफल हो सकेंगे। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कामत साहब के बिल पर जब बहस हो रही है तो मेरे कुछ कांग्रेसी भाइयों को नाराजगी क्यों है? अभी जब मैं श्री बारूपाल का भाषण सुन रहा था तो यह मालूम हो रहा था कि उन के पास दरअसल इस का विरोध करने के लिए दलील तो है नहीं बस इस से खीज कर उन को गुस्सा आ रहा है और इसलिए उन्होंने यह चीनी, नमक और चींटी आदि की बातें कह डालीं।

जहां तक इस मौजूदा बिल का सम्बन्ध है यह एक बिलकुल मामूली तरीक़े का बिल है । अब जैसे कि तमाम सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कहा गया कि वह अपने तमाम एसैट्स—मूवेबुल और इम्मूवेबुल, ज़ाहिर कर दें ताकि सरकार को यह मालूम हो जाय कि उन्हों ने नौकरी के दौरान कोई नाजायज़ पैसा तो इकट्ठा नहीं किया है । अब हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे मंत्री लोग जिन को कि हम बिलकुल दूध का धोया हुआ समझते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि वे हमेशा देश के सामने इसी तरीक़े से दूध के धोये हुए रहें और जब उन की पहली नियुक्ति हो और उन को बधाई दी जाय, वही बधाई जब वह मंत्रिपद छोड़ें तो उन्हें प्राप्त हो सके और जनता कहे कि इन्हों ने अपने मंत्रिपद काल में एक अनुकरणीय आदर्श उपस्थित किया । ऐसा न मालूम हो कि जब मंत्री बने थे तो वह देश के सेवक थे, मंत्री बनने के बाद देश के शासक हुए और एक साल के अन्दर वे देश के शोषक हो गये । जब उन की पहली नियुक्ति हो तो उन को उस के लिए बधाई दी जाय और उन के पास तार आये कि आप मंत्री हुए यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है तो उस वक्त वह अपने एसैट्स डिक्लेयर कर दें ताकि ऐसा मालूम न हो कि जब वे मंत्री बने थे तो वे सेवक थे, मंत्री बनने के बाद देश के शासक हुए और एक साल के अन्दर वह देश के शोषक हो गये । क्योंकि यह कांग्रेसी भाइयों के खिलाफ अक्सर कहा जाता है कि यह सन् १९४७ से पहले देश के सेवक थे, सन् १९४७ के बाद देश के शासक हुए और आज इस देश के शोषक हैं । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि अगर प्रापरटी के बारे में या ज्वैलरी के बारे में अगर वह लिखायें तो अच्छा ही होगा क्योंकि देश की ग़रीब जनता ने यह देखा कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद उन की मां, बहनों ने देश की रक्षा की ख़ातिर अपने मंगल सूत्रों तक को सरकारी कोष में जमा करा दिया लेकिन मिनिस्टर महोदय जितना भी सोना उन के पास रहा, जनता यह जानना चाहेगी कि आख़िर मिनिस्टरों ने सुरक्षा कोष में कितना सोना दिया । देखा गया कि देश में धनी वर्ग जिन के पास ज्यादा सोना था वह सोना भी सो गया और मंत्री लोगों के पास जो सोना था वह सोना भी सो गया । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट लागू कर के उलटे ७ लाख स्वर्णकारों को बेकार कर दिया । इसलिए आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि यह बतलाया जाय कि उन का क्या योगदान रहा और यह कि उन का हिसाब क्या है । यह कोई ससपिशन का सवाल नहीं है । पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री जी की बात सुनी गई । पर्सनली मैं उन पर आरोप नहीं लगाता लेकिन कहा जाता है कि उनके लड़कों ने कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाये, सिनेमा बना लिये । लाखों रुपयों का इनकमटैक्स उन पर बाक़ी है लेकिन किसी की जुर्रत नहीं है कि उन के सामने जा कर उन के खिलाफ केस चलाये क्योंकि अगर ऐसा किया तो नौकरी चली जायगी .

एक माननीय सदस्य इनकमटैक्स स्टेट्स सबजैक्ट तो नहीं है, वह तो सेंट्रल सबजैक्ट है । स्टेट का चीफ़ मिनिस्टर उन को हटा नहीं सकता है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं ने चीफ़ मिनिस्टर की बात तो नहीं कही हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो कहा उससे यही नतीजा निकलता है कि अगर इनकम टैक्स वाले उन के खिलाफ कोई पूछताछ या केस आदि करेंगे तो उन की नौकरी चली जायगी इसलिए उन्हों ने कहा कि वह तो सेंट्रल सबजैक्ट है ।

श्री बड़े : जान ख़तरे में पड़ सकती है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी काश्मीर के मामले को ले कर कहा गया कि एक मकान जिस की मेरे ख़याल में क़ीमत ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५० हजार या ६० हजार होगी रेलवे

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

मिनिस्टरी को हैल्थ रिजोर्ट के लिए दिया गया है। उस को हैल्थ होम बना दिया गया है। शायद दो, ढ़ाई लाख का पहलगाम में खरीदा गया है।

ग्राम लोगों की चर्चा का यह विषय है कि यह मंत्रिमंडल नहीं है बल्कि काजल की एक कोठरी है और उस काजल की कोठरी में से हम सही तरीके से लोगों को निकाल सकें और गांधी जी के ग्रादर्शों का जो खद्दर था वह सफेद रखने की कोशिश करें। इस में हमारा कोई कसूर नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह कम से कम इस बात को मान लें। इस में कोई बुरी बात नहीं होगी और मैं समझता हूं कि हमें यह कहने का भी मौक़ा होगा कि हमारा जो मंत्रिमंडल है वह कम से कम ग्राज इस करप्शन को खत्म करना चाहता है। ग्राज हालत यह है कि देश में करप्शन बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। जितना उसको रोकने की कोशिश की गई करप्शन इस देश में बढ़ता ही गया। वह एक रबड़ की गेंद की मानिन्द है। जितना पटका गया उतना ही उछला और उछलता चला गया। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि ग्राप सोचिए और मैं मंत्री महोदय की जब बात कहता हूं तो उससे यह मतलब न निकाला जाय कि मैं एम० पीज० को कोई दूध का धोया हुग्रा मानता हूं। हमारे एम० पीज० के बारे में कहा जाता है—ग्राम तरीक़े से बच्चे गाया करते हैं कि एम० पी० कौन ? बच्चे गाया करते हैं ४०० रुपया माहवार, २१ रुपये रुपये रोज, हां, ना की नौकरी, राज भवन में मौज। बोलो बच्चो क्या ? संसद् सदस्य। यह चीज हम लोगों के बारे में कही जाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गाना ग्राप का बनाया हुग्रा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कवि तो ग्राप हैं ग्राप को बनाना चाहिए था। खैर चलिए मैं ने ही बना दिया।

जब हम लोगों के बारे में ग्राम तरीक़े से यह चर्चा होती है तो मंत्री महोदय ग्रगर ग्रपने एसैट्स ज़ाहिर कर दें तो कम से कम देश के सामने जो डीप रूटेड ससपिशन है कि यह करप्शन रुक नहीं सकता है वह हट जाय। मैन फ्रौम दी टौप करप्शन को रोकने के लिए इंटरैस्टेड नहीं हैं। यह व्यगवस्था करने से देश में एक स्वस्थ वातावरण फैलेगा ग्रौर कम से कम हमारी जो ग्राने वाली ग्रौलादें हैं वह करप्शन की तरफ नहीं झुकेंगी। ग्राज देश में जो हालत है वह किसी से छिपी है . . .

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बस एक मिनट में मैं समाप्त किए देता हूं।

ग्राज ग्रक्सर यह पूछा जाता है कि यह तो हर जगह कहा जाता है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुग्रा है लेकिन क्या इस के लिए सबूत पेश कर सकते हैं कि करप्शन किस जगह मौजूद है। **ग्राफटर ग्रौल हियर इज करप्शन**। उस का सबूत तलब किया जाता है। ग्रब कोई मकान नम्बर तो है नहीं कि करप्शन का नम्बर दे दिया जाय ग्रौर उसे बरामद कर लिया जाय। वह कोई भूत तो है नहीं कि चूंकि देश के प्रधान मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री उसे देखना चाहते हैं ग्रौर कहने से करप्शन ग्रपनी शकल में हाजिर हो गया। करप्शन ग्रगर देखना हो तो उद्योग भवन में जहां पर लाइसेंस ईश्यू होते हैं देखिये। बैंकों के एसेट्स को फ्रीज किया जाय ग्रगर करप्शन देखना हैं। करप्शन ग्रगर देखना हो तो यह देखा जाय कि प्रेजैन्ट्स कैसे ग्रौर कहां से ग्राते हैं ? करप्शन ग्रगर देखना हो तो उस वक्त देखिये जबकि मंत्री लोग चुनावों के लिए लाखों रुपयों की थैली ले कर कांग्रेस फंड में दे देते हैं। हमारा देश एक ग्रीब देश है। लेकिन पैसे से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण इस देश का चरित्रबल है। मुझे डर यह है कि ग्रगर देश का चरित्रबल इसी तरह से

गिरता गया तो देश का क्या बनेगा ? आप सेनाओं को कितना ही बढ़ाइये, लाखों भाषण भले ही दीजिये लेकिन अगर हमारा चरित्रबल घट गया तो यह देश पनप नहीं सकेगा। यह देश ऋषि, मुनियों का देश रहा है और सदैव यह चरित्र के आधार पर चला है, यह औज़ार और हथियार के आधार पर नहीं चला है इसलिए अपनी उस प्रचीन पूंजी को हमें खोना नहीं चाहिए। उसी के बल पर देश उन्नति पथ पर अग्रसर हो सकेगा। इसी दृष्टि से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बिल सरकार स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री कामत के विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि कामत साहब के विधेयक का जो असली महत्व है उसकी ठीक तरीके से समझा जाय। अगर कामत साहब का बिल पास हो गया तो कोई बड़ी क्रांति देश में नहीं हो जायेगी लेकिन एक बड़ी चीज़ यह होगी कि देश के चरित्र को, राष्ट्र के चरित्र को सुधारने के लिए एक मौका आ जायेगा और मंत्रियों के व्यवहार में, मंत्रियों के काम में कुछ गांधी जी की झलक भी आ जायेगी। इसीलिए गांधी जी के नाम से मैं कांग्रेस वालों को यह अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल का वह विरोध न करे। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे अन्दर यह शक रह जाता है कि कांग्रेस के मंत्री लोग और सदस्य लोग भी श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी या श्री त्यागी की बात को नहीं मानेंगे लेकिन श्री शर्मा के पथ का व अनुसरण करेंगे और इसलिए मुझे दुःख है। मुझे पता नहीं कि श्री नन्दा ने जिन्होंने देश में भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए एक हल्ला खड़ा कर रखा है श्री कामत को बधाई अभी तक दी या नहीं दी है क्योंकि अगर श्री कामत के बिल का स्वागत नन्दा जी नहीं करते हैं तो फिर उनका जो सारा चक्र है, यह विजिलेंस कमिशन का, और दूसेरी चीजों का, यह सब बिल्कुल बेमतलब है। एक धोखे की सी बात है क्योंकि जब तक भ्रष्टाचार को मंत्रियों के स्तर पर नहीं रोका जाता है, तब तक उसको नीचे के स्तरों में रोकना बिल्कुल असम्भव है। मंत्रियों में जितना भ्रष्टाचार है वह सब कुछ अफसरों को मालूम रहता है। हमको तो नहीं मालूम रहता है लेकिन अफसरों को जरूर मालूम रहता है क्योंकि ज्यादातर भ्रष्टाचार अफसरों के जरिये होता है। कारण यह है कि व्यापारियों से, पैसोंसे अफसरों का ज्यादा सम्बन्ध रहता है, रोजाना का सम्बन्ध रहता है। अगर मंत्रियों को पैसा लेना हो, बिल्डिंग बनाना हो, व्यापार बढ़ाना हो, तो उनको भी अफसरों की मदद लेनी पड़ती है। इसलिये जब तक मंत्रियों के स्तर पर हम लोग भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं करते हैं तब तक अफसरों के स्तर पर या नीचे के स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने की बात कहना अपने को धोखा देना जैसा है। यह एक असम्भव चीज है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि श्री कामत के बिल के पास हो जाने पर भ्रष्टाचार बिल्कुल बन्द तो नहीं हो जायेगा लेकिन इससे एक लाभ यह होगा कि अगर मिनिस्टरों की सम्पत्ति हम लोगों को मालूम हो जायेगी कि पहले कितनी थी और अब कितनी है और आगे बढ़ कर कितनी होने वाली है, तो भ्रष्टाचार को पकड़ना आसान हो सकता है।

भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये दो मौलिक बातें हैं। एक तो देश में गैर बराबरी को मिटाना और दूसरे भ्रष्टाचार को पकड़ने की सम्भावना को बनाये रखना। अगर भ्रष्टाचार पकड़ने की सम्भावना हमेशा रहेगी तो फिर भ्रष्टाचार जरूर कम होने लगगा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं।

श्री कामत के बिल में मैं एक सफाई भी लाना चाहता हूं। एक तो सम्पत्ति की परिभाषा में और दूसरे परिवार की परिभाषा में। परिवार का मतलब बिल्कुल ठोस और स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये। किसी मंत्री के परिवार का मतलब यह नहीं कि मंत्री जिस

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

मकान में रहता है उस मकान के अन्दर जितने लोग रहते हैं वड़ी परिवार के अन्दर आते हैं। उसको दो पीढ़ियों तक ले जाना चाहिये। अगर मंत्री की सम्पत्ति का हिसाब लिया जाना है तो उस मंत्री की दो पीढ़ियों तक जितने रिश्तेदार हैं उन सब का हिसाब लिया जाना चाहिये। यह एक सफाई है।

दूसेरी सफाई यह है कि जो सम्पत्ति है उसमें मैं एक चीज़ और शामिल करवाना चाहता हूं, और वह है ट्रस्ट। जिस तरह से करोड़पति लोग ट्रस्ट बना कर लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों पर अपना नियंत्रण रखते हैं, वैसे ही मिनिस्टर लोग और दूसरे लोग भी ट्रस्ट बना कर, जन मंगल जैसे ट्रस्ट बना कर लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों के ऊपर अपना नियंत्रण रखते हैं, और उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल नाजायज ढंग से करते हैं, अपने स्वार्थ के लिये करते हैं।

आखिर में मैं सिर्फ एक मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं। श्री त्यागी ने बहुत कड़ी-कड़ी बातें कहीं, सूली और फांसी की बातें कहीं। श्री बेरवा ने कुछ बातें श्री कैरों के बारे में कहीं कि कैसे प्रधान मंत्री उनको बचा रहे हैं भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री त्यागी जी को और श्री बेरवा को जोड़ते हुए मैं आपके सामने सिर्फ एक मसाल रखना चाहता हूं। एक छोटा सा बयान है कैरों साहब का, और उससे पता चल जायेगा .....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu & Kashmir): On a point of order. Shri Kairon is not present in the House. Can the hon. Member make this reference to him?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैरों साहब का बयान आप कहां से लाये ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह कैरों साहब का देया हुआ एक एफिडेविट है।

Shri Bade: It is a court record.

Shri Kishen Pautnayak: यह एफिडेविट है, मैं इसको पढ़ सकता हूं। मैं सिर्फ इसके एक हिस्से को पढ़ देता हूं।

"In reply to para 6, I say that Rs. 51,000 was presented to me by cheque No........ dated 14-4-61 drawn on the Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Ludhiana. It was endorsed by me to Jan Hith Nidhi and was collected by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on behalf of the said Nidhi on 15-4-61.

"....through the United Commercial Bank Ltd., Ludhiana. I deny that the amount has been mis-utilised and unaccounted for.

Regarding the remaining amount of Rs. 10,000 as alleged, a cheque for Rs. 6,100 only was received by S. Darbara Singh, President, Pradesh Congress Committee."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सभी कुछ पढ़ देंगे ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : थोड़े से वाक्यों में मैं इस का मतलब साफ कर देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मतलब तो साफ आप ने पढ़ लिया।

श्री किशन पटनायक : ५१,००० रु० जो कैरों साहब को एक पर्स के रूप में मिला था उस का उन्होंने क्या किया, यह देखिये। कैरों साहब या तो कांग्रेस के नेता हो सकते हैं या चीफ मिनिस्टर हो सकते हैं। अगर उन को चीफ मिनिस्टर होने के नाते यह रुपया मिला है तो वह राज्य के काम में आना चाहिये, कांग्रेस के नेता होने के नाते मिला है तो वह कांग्रेस संस्था को चला जाना चाहिये। लेकिन यह रुपया जनहित निधि में दिया गया जिस में तीन ट्रस्टी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बातें जो ऐफिडेविट में आई हैं उन को आप ने पढ़ लिया। मैं ने

उस की इजाजत दी । उस का आप को हक था । वह हो गया । आया उस पैसे का ठीक इस्तेमाल हुआ या नहीं, यह फ़ैसला कमिशन करेगा ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं उस का फैसला नहीं कर रहा हूं । जनहित निधि क्या चीज है, वह बतला रहा हूं । जनहित निधि के तीन ट्रस्टी हैं और तीनों ट्रस्टी प्रधान मंत्री के कुटुम्ब के लोग या उन के कुटुम्ब के जैसे लोग हैं । इस निधि में एक-डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये हो गये हैं और इस किस्म के ट्रस्टों का नियंत्रण करने का मौका प्रधान मंत्री साहब को मिल रहा है ।

Shri Tyagi: May I offer a clarification? The Jana Hit Nidhi is a trust of the *National Herald*. It is nothing private. It has nothing to do with the family of anybody. It is the *National Herald's* trust.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why should we go into it? The matter is already befor Justice Das. Let him decide.

Mr. Speaker: He will decide whether it is properly utilised.

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह तो कैरों के बारे में करेंगे । जो कमिशन है उसका फैसला सिर्फ कैरों साहब के बारे में होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कैरों साहब का फ़ैसला वह करेंगे तो निधि का फ़ैसला तो हम लोगों को नहीं करना है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : निधि का फ़ैसला त्यागी जी करेंगे, जिन्होंने सूली की बात कही है ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I am really surprised to see that some very respectable and honourable Members of the Congress Party have opposed this Bill. However, I am glad to find that none has given better reasons for supporting the Bill than my hon. friend Shri Tyagi himself. He has given the best arguments for upholding a measure of this kind. All that he said was: set up any authority for eradicating corruption, but it must be well thought out. That is all that he said. This Bill, by itself, is not sufficient to do any substantial justice to it.

My first reply to him is this. If there is an assurance given, if he succeeds in persuading the Minister to bring forward a comprehensive Bill which is better than the present one, we shall all join in asking my hon. friend Shri Kamath to withdraw his Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree.

Shri Tyagi: Withdraw.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now.

Shri Tyagi: I assure you some measures will be taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are not in the Government unfortunately, you are not a Minister now. You may however become one tomorrow.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Secondly, in my own way I shall try to give some reasons for supporting this measure, meagre as it is.

This measure, in the first place, is intended to apply only to Ministers and not to other persons. Ministers and all public persons claim that they are servants of the people, and this measure is only to apply to and enforce obedience of the Ministers to some of the rules that have already been framed by the Government of India for regulating the conduct of public servants. By accepting ministership, we place ourselves in a position of supervising them and enforcing obedience of public servants to those rules. My contention is that he who submits to the rules himself has a moral right to claim obedience to those rules from his subordinates. Hannibal said that he who is the best soldier and obeys his superior officer

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

best can ultimately become the best commander. So, if our Ministers do not follow the rules themselves, they will not succeed in getting proper obedience to the rules from their subordinates.

Secondly, if a better Bill comes it is good. I also admit that this is a meagre measure.

अकर्णाद् मन्द कर्णम् श्रेय :

If I do not have an aeroplane, it does not mean that I should not use a bullock-cart now. When the aeroplane is available, the bullock-cart will disappear altogether we can rely on that. From that point of view, we can consider this Bill. There has been an expression of the feeling of the people in general on this Bill that something should be done to have proper check on the enforcement of rules to eradicate corruption and that can be done only by those who have got the responsibility to enforce obedience to such rules themselves setting an example. Ministers are from the Congress; there may be Ministers from other parties also. In Sanskrit they say:

महाजनो येन गतः स पन्था

That is to say, people follow the lines that the leaders show. So it is the duty of Ministers who are leaders, to set good examples to the rest, to accept the obligations laid down by rules. There should be better arrangements so that the atmosphere may be cleansed. In the present circumstances, this is a small measure. So, the Congress Members may consent to this Bill or persuade the Treasury Benches to come out with a better measure on this point.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Speaker, although I am in sympathy with this Bill wholly and entirely, I had no intention of speaking till my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, stood up to give the worst reasoned opposition and the best reasoned support to this Bill. Tyagiji has tried to make out two or three points. To miss specific notice of them would be a pity. He has said in support of this Bill that the principle of this Bill is excellent. It is unexceptionable. He has also added that no one could conceivably take exception to it. He has also said that the corrupt practices in this country have increased manifold since the Britishers left this country, and that this disease has permeated into almost all spheres of our civic life. These are the two best arguments that could be advanced by anybody in support of this Bill. But he adds that this Bill should not be supported for two other reasons. The first reason which he has given is that the ruling party has been ruined, has been let down, and has been put into many difficulties because of one deficiency in the political life of this country. That deficiency is that the Opposition is not only inefficient but that it is also very weak.

Since Shri Tyagi spoke in chaste Urdu and I also know his high literary tastes, and so I would merely reply to him by quoting a verse from Ghalib to the effect that

मुझे हर बात में कहते हो तुम किह तू क्या है
तुम्हीं कहो कि यह अन्दाजे गुफ्तगू क्या है ?

For the benefit of those who are not conversant with Urdu, I would say that this verse means that every time my beloved retorts "thou art this. thou art that." I would beseech by beloved to judge for himself or herself, as to what manner of talk is this.

Shri Tyagi:

गालियों में भी बुतों के है मजा,
इक हुनर ऐब भी है उन के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह मुशायरा है ?

Shri Kapur Singh: If Shri Tyagi thinks that I am trying to abuse him, to him my reply would be:

जो नाज़नी कहे से बुरा मानते हो तुम,
मेरी तरफ़ तो देखिये मैं नाज़नीं सही ।

The other point which he has made, is that this Bill should not be supported because although its principle is unexceptionable, yet, it is not exhaustive enough, this Bill does not provide for enough deterrents, this Bill does not provide for penalties, this Bill does not take into account the fact that the type of situation which it intends to meet can only me met by very drastic punishment. Shri Tyagi spoke about public hangings and such types of horrifying penalties which he himself would like to be imposed. To this, my reply is:

इस सादगी पै कौन न मर जाये ऐ खुदा,
लड़ते हैं और हाथ में तलवार भी नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Kapur Singh: If I may translate this into English for the benefit of those who do not know Urdu . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Then Shri Tyagi would be provoked to give a reply.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would be in a position to give a reply to Shri Tyagi, on each occasion and everytime.

Mr. Speaker: But I have no time. The hon. Minister.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I support the Bill and thank you.

16·48 hrs.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Kamath has got almost a quality which cannot be imitated, namely, of bringing back to life the past. 15 years ago, in the same premises, he along with another latelamented friend, as he himself admitted, tried to import into the Constitution the major provisions of this Bill. He quoted in his opening speech the reply given by Dr. Ambedkar. But I do not think he fully quoted him. Dr. Ambedkar said:

"In my judgment, if you want to make this clause effective, then and there must be three provisions: one is a declaration at the outset; the second is declaration at the end of quitting of office; the third, responsibility for explaining how the assets have come to be so abnormal. And fourthly, declaring that to be an offence, followed up by penalty or a fine.

It might still be possible, that notwithstanding this amendment, for the Minister to arrange a transfer of the assets during the period in such a manner that nobody might be able to see what he has done and therefore the provision is useless."

Therefore, the fact that he had anticipated certain circumstances that he thinks now prevail—which he thinks prevailed at the time of the framing of the Constitution—does not add any validity to his claim that this Bill must be accepted by the House.

It has been said that this Bill is innocuous and unexceptionable. I do not think so. I am afraid that so far as the operation of the Constitution is concerned, it is governed by certain conventions. When I speak here on behalf of the Government, I am not speaking on behalf of the Government of the day; I am not speaking on behalf of the party that is in power. I am speaking in regard to the upholding of parliamentary conventions by a Government that is responsible to Parliament. It cannot function by devising fetters which are imperfect and expect those fetters ultimately to be effective.

The basic thing that would prevent Ministers from misbehaving is to accept certain conventions that they will themselves disclose their assets, if they want to, to their chiefs and they will not hide anything. In fact, in a different type of democracy like the United States, where the Ministers who are appointed are responsible to the President, though the legislature

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

confirms their appointment, it is a convention that they divest themselves of all assets which create a certain amount of interest for them as owners of those assets in governmental policies. One of the recent instances has been a person called Mr. Charles Wilson, who was Defence Minister before Mr. McNamara, who divested himself of his assets in General Motors and suffered a great loss by paying capital gains tax. I believe Mr McNamara himself was associated with four companies and he divested himself of his assets in these companies. That is the convention that is observed there in the United States.

In this country, so far as we are concerned, maybe barring certain exceptions, no tycoon has become a minister. So, people who come to the Ministry are not people with assets of any considerable character. It may be that in many cases, supposing a Minister says, "I am prepared to disclose my assets since I became a Minister from year to year." Suppose the assets are higher, then you blame him and accuse him of having taken bribe. Suppose the assets are less, are we to make good those assets? That does not follow. I am afraid in many cases Ministers who came into power with certain medium quantum of assets have gone out of it without even those assets.

Therefore, if legislation is framed with regard to ministers only and they are asked to make a periodical disclosure of their assets to Parliament, and questions are raised on everyone of them, I do not think any Government or any Ministry can work on that basis. Only a *sanyasin* can be a minister and even he can have no attachments. It becomes very, very difficult if you make it legally necessary for him to speak about everything that he possesses. This position has been very fully dealt with in Jenning's *Cabinet* Government in regard to the conventions that obtain in England—whether a person who has an interest in a solicitors' firm before he becomes Attorney-General, should divest himself of that interest or whether a man who has a partnership should give it up completely, transfer it to his wife perhaps and become a minister. In England, the conventions are different. I would like to recall to this House the case of the bank rate enquiry in 1957-58 when two directors of the Bank of England were accused of having used their information or permitted certain concerns in which they were interested to sell shares and security before the announcement of this bank rate, having the knowledge that the bank rate was going to be raised and therefore, it was alleged they had leaked out information. Chief Justice Parker who held the enquiry felt that if the director, who at 5 o'clock knew that the bank rate was going to be enhanced, who presided over the meeting of the Royal Exchange Insurance Society that night and allowed certain shares and security to be sold, had done otherwise and if he had told them "don't sell these securities because I have some knowledge", he would have committed an indiscreet act. It is very difficult for us yet to hope that there will be conventions of that type of a man who knew the information and at the same time he had to be in the invidious position of having permitted certain sales to be made which were colourable to be held free of all guilt. That kind of thing has not happened in our society. Therefore, it is public opinion, ultimately, that must govern the conduct of ministers.

A reference was made to the party arrangement by which we are asked to disclose our assets to the party chiefs. Some people did object to it—not the people who are rich but the people who are poor. Nevertheless, we do disclose our assets at the time we stand for election. We do disclose our assets at the time we become ministers, and it is always possible for the chief to call for accounts from us. We do it also at the time we go back. These are matters of party convention and cannot be really laid down by legislation or made the subject matter of discussion by the Opposition.

Take the very simple instance of ministers' travelling allowance. My hon. friend on my right gave certain figures and they looked terrific. When I looked into them I found that they were all expenses given to another branch of the Government—the Railways or, perhaps, in some cases even to the Aviation Department. In some cases expenditure has been incurred in hiring aeroplanes. Probably, my colleague the Home Minister and myself would be guilty of very heavy expenditure during the last two or three months because we have been using planes pretty freely. But it is all a book adjustment from one branch of the Government to another. I can also tell them that for travel by plane we are given an allowance of Rs. 30 a day if one stays for a full day and night. If I happen to go to Kanpur, stay for the night and come back in the morning I am given only Rs. 15. If I come back the same night I am given nothing. Therefore, on the Rs. 30, so tied up, I do not think we can build palaces. Well, you may ask: "Why do you travel?" That is a different matter. Their travelling is not for their gain. It may be for their pleasure, it may be waste of time; that is a different question altogether. This question of revealing the travelling allowances does not indicate extravagance on the part of the ministers or perquisites by them. That is the erroneous impression which the hon. Member has.

In the circumstances, it will be nothing if you just put down by a legislative Act that the ministers should divulge their assets from year to year, and even at the end when they leave they should divulge their assets. As Dr. Ambedkar put it, a dishonest minister can find many ways of putting away the money that he earns, if he does earn at all. Therefore, what Dr. Ambedkar said that day, remains true today. You cannot check this kind of thing, if anything happens, by means of a legislative enactment. It can be checked by means of the Opposition showing a little more understanding, by taking out only those genuine cases where there is a plausible deviation from the correct path, not taking everything that comes in their way. You should not take everything that comes in the papers. You may say that I have accepted hospitality from such and such a person. It is true. But what is hospitality? When I am on an election tour I am being given a cup of coffee or a cup of tea wherever I go. Do you mean to say that that is a hospitality for which I am going to give them something else? When I see that man again I am very pleased that that person gave me coffee at twelve o'clock. Naturally my inclination is that that man is friendly to me. In fact, in Jennings in his book to which I have referred earlier, treats the period of election separately. He says that for hospitality enjoyed at the time of election you have to have a different code altogether.

Therefore, these things cannot be controlled by legislation. When I say that I would not be in a position to accept the Bill on behalf of the Government, I do not say it for this Ministry, I do not say it for Shri Jawaharlal's Government, I do not say it on behalf of the Congress Party, but I say it on behalf of the conventions by which this Parliament should be governed and by which this country should be governed. It cannot be done by legislative checks of this nature.

17.00 hrs.

It can only be done by a very sound public opinion which like Chief Justice Parker can distinguish what is wrong and what is right and uphold the right thing when it is done. People sometimes say there is colourable suspicion. I do not think they say that in England. They do not. Their public conscience is far more mature than ours. So, they see to it that Ministers did the proper thing not by legislation of that sort. Therefore, to my regret, I have to oppose this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to all my col-

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leagues on both sides of the House who have participated in the discussion on this Bill. I am particularly grateful to those Congress Party colleagues of mine who have supported the Bill outright, to those also who, like Shri Tyagi, have supported it in part and opposed it in part and, last but not the least, to the hon. Minister, particularly because enunciation by a person in his position, by one who six years ago quitted office after the unsavoury Mundhra scandal is certainly valuable. I have listened to his enunciation with the utmost respect, the respect that it deserves, but I am left wholly and totally unconvinced that there is no case for a legislation of this kind.

I have in my possession the assertion by the President of the Republic himself on the last Republic Day, a message to the nation in which he clearly pin-pointed and focussed public attention on this matter of corruption. Here are the words which he uttered on that solemn occasion which, I am sure, he would have included in his Address which he was not able to deliver this year. Here is the relevant part of the text of the address:

> " . . . if faith is to be preserved in the principles of democracy, corruption has to be eliminated in our public life. It would be well to recognise that the tolerance of our society for weak, inefficient and unclean administration is not unlimited......

Here, from all sides of the House has come this admission that there is corruption today. Who but the Home Minister himself has been going about the country crying from house-tops, from his own constituency, from Delhi, from all over the country that there is corruption? They have woken up now to the problem of corruption and they want to deal with it. Is this not the first step that they should take? I agree with Shri Tyagi that it is insufficient. I agree with Bapuji Aney that it is meagre. But I say in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, one step is enough for me *pahla kadam*—this is the first step.

If the Government had assured me, as Shri Tyagi has already stated, or was heard to say, that the Government accepts the principle of the Bill, when the President himself has accepted it, has agreed to the principle, if the Minister had endorsed the principle of eliminating corruption in regard to Ministers, since he has such a record in and outside the House, if he had come forward with this declaration, this statement "Yes, we agree with the principle of the Bill", I may have been satisfied. Dr. Ambedkar's view was referred to in this connection. I wish he had read that entire speech. He had accepted the principle of what I have said. But he had said that it was insufficient, it was inadequate. I myself admit it is inadequate. But I wanted to test the *bona fides*, the earnestness, the sincerity of the Government as to how far they were willing to go.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): *Ha, ha.*

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He need not say *ha, ha,* The Public Workers Minister says *ha, ha.* We know what is going on in the PWD. If they had come forward with this, I for one and, I am sure, my Congress colleagues who, in their heart of hearts, want to deal with corruption and eradicate it would have supported that step because they are sincere men, they are good men. There are some who are not so good, but there are good Members in the Congress Party who want to deal with this very ruthlessly, as I have said in the statement of objects and reasons.

May I, Sir, complete what the President said on that occasion? He said:—

> "It would be well to recognise that the tolerance of our society for weak, inefficient and unclean administration is not unlimited. If

social evils such as black marketing, corruption and nepotism are not effectively dealt with, there is the danger that the idealistic patriotism of public-spirited youth might in frustration seek other outlets."

Another Minister who graced the Treasury Benches some ten or twelve years ago recently wrote a very fine article—I mean, Kaka Saheb Gadgil (Shri N. V. Gadigil). "Let us be serious" was the caption of the article. It was syndicated and reproduced in several papers. He speaks, I suppose, from personal experience.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He was in charge of the Central Public Works Department.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here is what he said in that article captioned "Let us be serious". He said that there are blackmarketers and merchants who covertly and overtly make payments to Congress Party Members including Ministers—I repeat, including Ministers. He was a Minister, he must know.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): When was the article written? Was he a Minister at that time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the 10th January. After Bhubaneswar.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He was not a Minister then.

Shri Ranga: He was a Governor at one time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very recently the Chief Justice of India, Shri Gajendragadkar, has said in another article:—

> "It is not only the existence of corruption in high places of power that constitutes a menace to democracy and the rule of law, but the feeling of the common man".

that there is corruption at the high places of power which is a menace to the rule of law.

It is patent after the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister today that the Government as a whole does not take the problem of corruption seriously and want to deal with it effectively. They give the lie here, if I may use that word, to the campaign against corruption launched by the hon. Home Minister. There is a apparent division in the Cabinet. The Government, the rest of them do not take it seriously; my hon. friend, Shri Nanda, takes it seriously and earnestly but not the Ministers arrayed on the Benches in front of me. I am sorry to say that. I am sorry to say that the Treasury Benches here are proving treacherous to the ideal placed before them by their own colleague, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda. I hope, even now better counsel will prevail and even now on the advice of Shri Tyagi, who moved over for a minute to the side of the hon. Finance Minister—I hope, they will take counsel—tomorrow or the day after the Government will decide to bring forward a Bill which will deal with the problem of corruption at the political level and that a beginning will be made with Ministers, those who are in positions of power.

Shri Tyagi: May I inform the hon. Member that I had a talk with the hon. Home Minister? He has some plans to control. He is going that way. I am sorry, he is not here; otherwise, he would make an official statement.

Shri Bade (Khargone): He wants two years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry that my hon. friend, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, is not a Minister today. He was one—I wish, he would be one shortly—but today, as it is, unfortunately for me and for the House he is not a Minister and I cannot take his statement as an authentic state-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ment coming from the Government. If the hon. Finance Minister had said what Shri Tyagi says, I might have considered it.

Shri Tyagi: Not a legislative · measure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Finance Minister has not said anything of the sort. I would, therefore, reiterate with all the emphasis at my command what I said on the day I moved for the consideration of the Bill in this House and plead with this House that what applies to the Central Government employees, the rules and regulations which are embodied so far as they are concerned, which have been formulated and which have been enforced so far as they are concerned, should *a fortiori*, not merely *ipso facto* but *afortiori*, with stronger reason, apply to these Ministers for whom there are no built-in-checks or deterrents which exist for Central Government employees. If they do not set the example, the Ministers who are in the highest position of power, to the nation, then how will the common man follow, as Aney Babu has said:

महाजनः येन गतः स पन्थः

the Gita also says:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः

What is the example set by the best is followed by the common man.

Sir, today why is there this enervating climate and this vicious climate of corruption in the country? It is because the fountainhead of corruption is here in the Government, in the Council of Ministers. Until that fountainhead of corruption, that cesspool, the stinking pool of corruption is eliminated from the public life of the country, all the efforts, the attempts of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, as his colleague the Congress tycoon, Shri Patnaik, said in Bhubaneswar will come to naught. Let them tackle...... (*Interruption*). He is a tycoon, I know. I know him much better than you. He was in the Constitution House as a neighbour of mine 14 years ago. I know him much better than anyone of them does. All the efforts....

Mr. Speaker: Because he knows him, therefore, he has the right to is just a big capitalist, not a term of abuse.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tycoons is just a big capitalist, not a term of abuse.

I for one would, therefore, pray that the efforts that Shri Gulzarilal Nanda is putting forth so earnestly... (*Interruption*). But in Bhubaneswar, to his very face, Shri Patnaik said, "You cannot and you will not be able to end corruption. I challenge you." That is the word in the papers, "I challenge you to end corruption." Perhaps, as the Chief Minister, he knows the technique of corruption. Therefore, with the knowledge of how the corrupt people behave and conduct themselves, he perhaps said that. challenging the Minister to end this evil of corruption.

I, therefore. even at this time of the day—we are sitting beyond 5 o'clock today—would request and earnestly plead with those Congress colleagues of mine who supported the motion and many of them, a majority of them, in the hearts of hearts support the motion, to vote for it. I am sure if no whip goes about, either the Chief Whip or the Deputy Whip, if not whipped already, if there is unfettered voting in the House, I am sure in my hearts of hearts that this Bill will be passed with an overwhelming majority. I, therefore, move that the Bill......

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): He is my very old friend. He has a great faith and respect for Hindu shastras and saints. I will simply ask him to turn searchlight within.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I will finish in half a minute. Because he has made this statement, let me say this. I said that his evil must

be dealt with at the political level. That means that all politicians, all Members of Parliament, must be on the same footing. But this is the first step, as Mahatma Gandhi said, "One step is enough for me."—*Pehla Kadam*. I would, therefore, request him not to issue a whip......

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): There is no whip.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may kindly say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it, the....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I make a request, Sir? It is 5 o'clock and the Members have not been told that there will be voting. There is a convention. It might be put off till the next day.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member himself takes the objection to such a convention. What should I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I mean division in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Convention is there that from 1 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. there ought not be any voting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That has been smashed now. This convention has not been there. Last time, I remember, about the Goa Bill........

Mr. Speaker: There is a convention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It can be put off to the next day.

In the last session, on the Goa Bill . . .

Mr. Speaker: For 15 days it will have to be put off.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It does not matter. Members have not been told about it. I would invite your attention to the fact that . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is just the same.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As the Speaker, as the custodian of the rights, I would appeal to you. About the Goa Bill, the Deputy Whip wanted to put it to the House and then I pointed it out and that was put off till the next day. It happened last year.

Mr. Speaker: I think that that was something relating to the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was a Bill by Government. That was also the consideration stage. My hon. friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi pointed it out the next day, and you upheld it. It was pointed out, and we objected to that.

Mr. Speaker: If the House desires, I would not stand in the way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The members of my party and also the Communist Members asked me when the voting would take place, and I did not know whether it would be voted upon today.

Shri Tyagi: Now, only the formality of voting is there. There is no question of any discussions now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because Members could not know that it would be voted upon today, they are not present here now. My hon. colleague Shri Nath Pai wanted to vote, and there are also other Members from my party who wanted to vote. They are not here. They did not know that the voting would take place today.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might have enquired from me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After five o'clock, usually, no Bill is voted upon, and there is no division of the House. The House does not divide after 5 p.m.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It was my hon. friend who asked for a division.

Mr. Speaker: There is no hard and fast rule. Normally, I go by the wishes of the House. Now, because a majority of the Members are of the opinion that the voting should take place today, I am helpless in the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least the convention should be observed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There was the convention that quorum was not counted between 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m., but my hon friend broke that convention.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobby be cleared.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would appeal to you to be fair to the Opposition. I would appeal to your good sense.

Mr. Speaker: If there was any possibility of a different result, certainly, I would not put this motion to vote now, but the result would be the same, because there would be a larger number on the Government side also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But numbers always count. With us, the numbers always count.

Mr. Speaker: The proportion would remain the same.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It would not remain the same, because there will be more numbers on our side. Only the voting is to be put off.

Shri Ranga: The point is that we do not have any Members at all on our side in sufficient numbers.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: From our side also, a large number of Members are absent.

Shri Ranga: The way in which my hon. friend has dealt with this does not redound to his credit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The voting might be postponed. They don't lose anything by it.

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should be fair to us and he should agree to postponement of the voting. I do not know why he opposes the postponement of the voting.

Mr. Speaker: I can do it with the consent of the House. If the majority of the Members wants that the voting might take place today, I am helpless in the matter.

Shri Ranga: Even now, it is not too late.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You do not lose anything by postponing voting. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I hope hon. Members would allow me to put the question.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets

of Ministers, be taken into consideration".

17.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 22; Noes 88.

Division No. 5] [17.22 hrs.

AYES

Alvares Shri Peter
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Marandi, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottekkatt, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Dighe, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri G.
More, Shri K. L.
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sonavane, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thevar, Shri V.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadava, Shri B. P.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an ignominious day, a shameful day.

17.22 hrs.

DELHI PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली–करोल बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि दिल्ली पंचायत राज एक्ट, १९५४ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल पर विचार किया जाय ।"

मेरा पंचायत राज (संशोधन) विधेयक है वह एक आवश्यक विधेयक है दिल्ली के लिये, विशेषकर दिल्ली के गावों के लिये । जिस दिल्ली पंचायत राज अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के लिये में यह विधेयक लाया हूं वह सन् १९५४ के अन्दर दिल्ली विधान सभा के अन्दर आया था । उस समय उस में कुछ कमियां और खामियां रह गई थीं । सन्

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

१९५४ के बाद सन् १९५६ में उस को कानूनी रूप मिला, उस को स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई उसी साल ग्रोर सन् १९५९ के अन्दर यहां पर पंचायतों का चुनाव हुआ। सन् १९५४ में जो विधेयक आया सन् १९५६ में उस को स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई और सन् १९५९ में चुनाव हुए। तो सन् १९५४ से ले कर सन् १९५९ के बीच में जो पांच साल का अन्तर हुआ उस में दिल्ली नगर निगम का भी एक विधेयक यहां आया और पास हुआ। इस के अतिरिक्त एक और विधेयक जो कि भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में था, वह भी आया। यह जो तीनों विधेयक हैं वे एक दूसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं। किन्तु जिस समय सन् १९५४ में दिल्ली विधान सभा में यह विधेयक आया था उस समय उस की कठिनाइयों को नहीं समझा गया था, न ही उस समय उस के साथ जो भूमि सुधार कानून था उस को देखा गया था, और न ही दिल्ली नगर निगम के विधेयक को देखा गया था। दिल्ली नगर निगम यहां पर सन् १९५८ में आया। जब तीनों विधेयकों ने कानून का रूप ले लिया तो यह देखा गया कि काफी कठिनाइयां रह गई हैं।

सन् १९५९ में पंचायतों के जो चुनाव हुए और उस के बाद जो दिल्ली की पंचायतों के प्रधान थे उन को कानून की दृष्टि से जो अधिकार दिया गया उस में यह था कि वे ग्राम विकास का काम करेंगे, नागरिक सुधार का काम करेंगे। इस के अतिरिक्त जो गावों के अन्दर टैक्स वगैरह पंचायत लगाती है, उन टैक्सों को भी वे इकट्ठा करेंगे और उस को खर्च करेंगे। उस समय कई ऐसी बातें रह गई थीं जो उस समय मालूम हुई जब पंचायत के चुनाव कार्य रूप में आये। पंचायतों में ऐसा देखा गया, सन् १९५९ के बाद जब वह काम करने लगी, कि एक तो प्रशासन में ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो कि अगर कोई कमी या खामी होती है, कोई दिक्कत या कठिनाई होती है तो उसकी तरफ इशारा करते हैं, या उन को बतलाते हैं, उनको प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उस कानून में एक बात तो यह थी कि प्रधानों को यह अधिकार दिया गया कि वह जनता से सीधा चुना जायेगा। उसके साथ जो पन्चायतों के सदस्य चुने जायेंगे उनको यह अधिकार नहीं होगा कि वे उस प्रधान के खिलाफ कोई अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लासकें। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर प्रधान कोई मनमानी बात करता है और उसके खिलाफ पंचायत में बहुमत हो तो भी वे पंचायत के बहुमतवाले सदस्य उस प्रधान का कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में बड़ी कठिनाइयां हुई और कुछ ऐसे प्रधान थे जो कि बड़े निरंकुश थे, खास तौर से इस जगह के क्योंकि दिल्ली में शहरी इलाका ज्यादा है और देहाती इलाका कम है। जो शहरी इलाका है वह देहात की तरफ बढ़ रहा है, और जिधर शहर गांव की तरफ बढ़ता है उस ओर सस्ती जमीनों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं क्योंकि डेवेलपमेंट का काम चल रहा है। जब जमीनों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं तो कुछ गांव के प्रधानों ने ऐसा किया कि जो कामन लैंड है, शामिलात दै है, जो गांव सभा से सम्बद्ध है, जिसे दिल्ली प्रशासन ने गाव सभा को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया उस भूमि को जो पंचायतों को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया, उस को उन्होंने लालच में कहिये या स्वार्थ कहिये, स्वार्थ के वशीभूत हो कर, क्योंकि उन के चुनावके खिलाफ मुकदमें दर्ज हुए, उन जमीनों को जो शामिलात दै थीं, गलत बयान दे कर, दूसरे लोगों के नाम दर्ज कर दिया। ऐसी हालत में लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति जो कि कामन लैंड थी, जो कि शामिलात दै के नाम से जानी जाती है, वह दूसरों के नाम ट्रांसफर हो गई। उस अधिनियम के अधीन सरकार को इतने अधिकार नहीं थे कि कानूनी रूप से वह इस तरह से रजिस्टर की गई भूमि को वापस प्राप्त कर सके। ४० हजार एकड़ जमीन, जो कि शामिलात दै की है, सन् १९५९ के अन्दर ग्राम सभाओं को दी गई।

अब दूसरी बार पंचायतों के चुनाव फिर हो गए हैं। पहली बार जो चुनाव तीन साल के लिये हुए थे उन को संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण एक साल तक के लिये बढ़ा दिया गया। इस तरह से चार साल बीच में निकल गये। अभी फिर जो चुनाव हुए उसमें देखा गया जिन लोगों ने अनधिकृत रूप से जमीनें तोड़ ली हैं या जिन्होंने अनधिकृत रूप से जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लिया है या अनधिकृत रूप से जिन्हें दूसरों के अधिकार में दे दिया गया है उन का कुछ नहीं हुआ है। दूसरे चुनाव को हुए अभी थोड़े दिन हुए हैं, उस में कुछ लोगों ने उस से फायदा उठा कर कि कानून में बहुत कमी है, खामी है और जो भी कब्जा लेता है जमीन उस की हो जाती है, बहुत काफी जमीनें तोड़ ली हैं, कुछ लोगों ने जमीनों को घेर लिया है और उसी तरह से कुछ लोगों ने बाकायदा चहारदीवारियां बना कर जमीनों को घेर लिया है और उन को बे लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अभी क्या और वक्त लेंगे ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैंने तो अभी शुरू ही किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर वे अगली दफा जारी रखेंगे।

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 17th February, 1964/Magha 28, 1885 (Saka).

GMGIPND–RS—LS 2059—26-2-64—980.